■ 1980 Golden Gloves – Chicago champs by Johnny Lira
■ Tremont – Fighting for survival in the South Bronx

KEEP STRONG

May-June 1980 $1.00

REFERENCE LIBRARY
MAY - 8 1980

They Are Determined!

Standing firm in Uptown to defend their homes and jobs

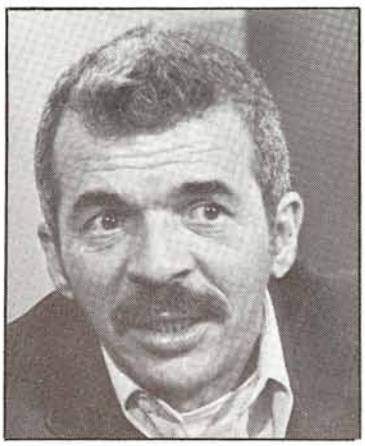
THIS MONTH IN

4 The human elements of an explosive new social movement in Chicago and the country are looked at face-to-face in "They Are Determined."

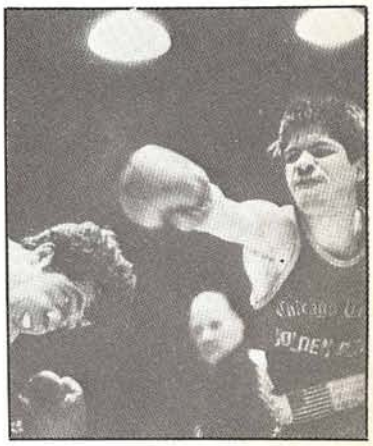
12 70 percent of the Zimbabwean people chose ZANU freedom fighters to govern them in a long-awaited election in February. A pictorial essay.

16 Hundreds of parents and teachers in Buchanan County, Kentucky are fighting the coal and oil companies to get new schools for their children.

20 For years New York's South Bronx has been infamous as America's Hiroshima. The United Tremont Trades is starting to turn that around.



30 Rafael Cancel Miranda — dedicated liberator from Puerto Rico — talks about the life of his country and why he went to prison for his country. An exclusive interview.



38 Johnny Lira looks at some winners in Chicago's recent "Golden Gloves" tournament and comments on the "flesh markets" that trap many young prize fighters.

KEEP STRONG...

CONTENTS

FROM OUR READERS —*Letters*. 2

EDITORIAL —*America's Urban Workforce, resisting elimination, is about to explode as a conscious political force*. 3

DISPLACEMENT — *"They Are Determined"...Members of Uptown's Heart of Uptown Coalition describe the strength behind their fight for decent housing and a place in the city*. 4

INTERCOMMUNAL REPORT —*"Independence In Zimbabwe" ...Pictures and Text from an important victory in Southern Africa*. 12

EDUCATION —*"Buchanan County Parents Organize For New Schools"*. 15

"Chicago Parents Boycott School 'Cuts' Hearings". 19

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT —*"Stand With The People"...The United Tremont Trades is rebuilding in the South Bronx of New York*. 20

WELFARE —*"Making Life Rough For Them"...Three general assistance clients turn the tables on the Department of Public Aid and force them to remove a caseworker from the community*. 25

"Federal Lawsuit Upholds Workstudy Benefits For Welfare Mothers". 27

KEEP STRONG INTERVIEW —*"People Have To Be Free To Have A Free Choice" — Rafael Cancel Miranda*. 30

HISTORY —*"Chicago's Great Strike of 1877*. 33

AT THE FIGHTS —*"1980 Golden Gloves"*. 38

A GRIM FAIRY TALE —*"The Judicial Beast"...How the criminal justice system sucks up millions of dollars from poor and working people every day*. 42

YOUR POCKET LEGAL ADVISOR —*Social Security Benefits can be won through appeals and careful preparation*. 45

MUSIC —*"Good Ol' Boys"...Country western musicians working towards success*. 46

KEEP STRONG, 1222 W. Wilson Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60640 (312) 769-2087. (ISSN: 0196-0547) May-June, 1980, Volume 5, Number 1. Subscriptions are $8 a year for individuals; $25 a year for libraries, schools and other institutions.

©Copyrighted 1980 by Keep Strong.

Editor – Marc Zalkin.

From The Editor

Dear Friends,

We hope that the article on Uptown's displacement fight will put the potential strength of a real people's movement into sharp focus. This was the case on election days in Zimbabwe. The armed struggle waged by a whole people for self-determination should have been clarified for everybody, once the ruling elite was forced to let the people decide how and by whom they would be governed. Freedom fighters who were labeled "bandits" before the election, took their rightful positions as government officials afterwards.

The stories from South Bronx, New York and Buchanan County, Kentucky display what can and will happen, as this determined steamroller picks up speed here in the next few years.

Thanks to Johnny Lira for his coverage and comments on the Golden Gloves and the "flesh market" for young fighters, and to Eric Hirsch for a fascinating account of Chicago's great strike.

We would also like to thank Robbie Ramsay for his insights into the "Judicial Beast" and what life is like for people snared in that system.

IN MEMORIAM

Bobby Joe Simpson
1936 – 1980

Orville Campbell
1942 – 1980

They were fathers, brothers, sons, husbands, nephews, uncles and friends. They belonged to our community.

From Our Readers...

The Color Of Oppression

KEEP STRONG:

Is the White man supposed to lay down and die because of what happened 200 years ago? Well, I won't die. I have to be killed!

Blacks have had as much of a chance as the oppressed White man has if not more. Still they can yell about what happened 200 years ago and get a response from groups such as NAACP, PUSH, etc.

Name one White group who would take up the cause of the Whites being killed in prisons all over the world or the oppression Black gangs place on Whites in Illinois joints.

KEEP STRONG, y'all know the truth. Tell it or print this because here we're called the KKK when we fight back.

If you won't, keep your nigger mag out there, because the weak can't help us any more inside of here.

Don
A White brother in the fight

Brother,

I read your letter last month and asked the magazine to hold up on printing it so that I could respond to it personally. I want to lay out what the magazine is about so that you can determine if we can achieve some unity.

A few of us started KEEP STRONG several years ago for two reasons. First, we wanted there to be a class-looking magazine in which White people could see themselves struggling for survival, for dignity and for their share of justice. We believed that the poor White is only shown in the media as a fool – sometimes with a hood and sometimes without – but always as a fool. Therefore, it was necessary for there to be a KEEP STRONG: to show the true struggling and righteous nature of hundreds of thousands of poor and working White people in this country.

Second, we wanted to report on the struggles of Black, Latino and other non-White peoples, which we believed that oppressed Whites can learn from and find points of unity with. Sometimes, this leads to contradiction, because sometimes these struggles are opposed by poor and working Whites who are being used by a foul system. But KEEP STRONG will always attempt to print the truth.

I reviewed the issue of the magazine you were writing about. I believe you were right in some respects. Very little mention is made in that issue of Whites except as fools with hoods. There is some, but the balance in the issue is wrong. I criticized the staff of the magazine.

If Whites did not allow themselves to be used as pawns, KEEP STRONG *would not have to report on it. But sometimes, that is fact. On the other side, it is the responsibility and purpose of* KEEP STRONG *to show those many who do not simply react and be used, but instead analyze the situation, maintain their integrity and dignity, and choose allies on the basis of a common problem. We know this is not easy and often not clear-cut, especially where you are. We are what we are; but we will live as we are willing to fight to live. In careful, well thought-out alliance there is power. In power there is survival and dignity for us and for our babies.* *Slim*

WHILE YOU WAIT

the film stop

3312½ w. foster
539-4595
Old photos copied and restored.

PARAMOUNT DRUGS

1231 W. Wilson
Chicago, Ill. 60640

Welfare Prescriptions Filled Here

Good Healthy Whole Foods and Supplements at People's Prices

Just Us...Naturally
3818 N. Ashland
Bulk Herbs – Produce
Open 11 a.m. – 7 p.m. or call 281-1164

Wilson Pawners Exchange

We buy, sell and trade anything of value

1117 W. Wilson Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60640
Phone 728-6003

EDITORIAL

They Are Determined

Like a giant hour glass turned upside down, Chicago is a city running out of time.

Every month of every year, for the last 20, the grains of sand have slipped through the hole as thousands of units of low-rent housing were destroyed or removed from the market. The neighborhoods could be remodeled or eliminated because the jobs were leaving at a rate of 27,000 a year.

While the big industries go to the banks to borrow money to move their plants away from Chicago, the big developers are right behind them to borrow money to buy and prepare the real estate for Chicago's "incoming work force." And all three pocketed every city and county official they could put their hands on as the first order of business.

Education was the issue when the University of Chicago ate up Hyde Park-Woodlawn and Truman College scattered 1,200 families from Windsor Street to Alabama. Displacement was not the issue. Health care was the issue when the developers put Children's Hospital, Grant Hospital and the city to work in Lincoln Park in 1965. And thousands had to move. Once again, displacement was not the issue. New money for the Gold Coast was the issue when Rubloff bought 16.1 acres from the city at Clark and Division in 1961 for Sandburg Village for $9.16 a square foot. A whole community was uprooted, but displacement was not the issue.

But this is 1980. For those who are left, unemployment has never been higher. The plunder has continued for 20 years. Thousands have died because basic human services (health care and police and fire protection) have been denied for so long. Time is running out. And displacement becomes the issue.

In Chicago and cities across the country, millions of Americans are standing with their backs against the wall. Everywhere they turn, the system's bulldozers are breathing down their necks. They have to fight for education for their children, for housing for their families, for jobs. They have to fight for health care or die.

They are the urban work force or have been for the last 40 years.

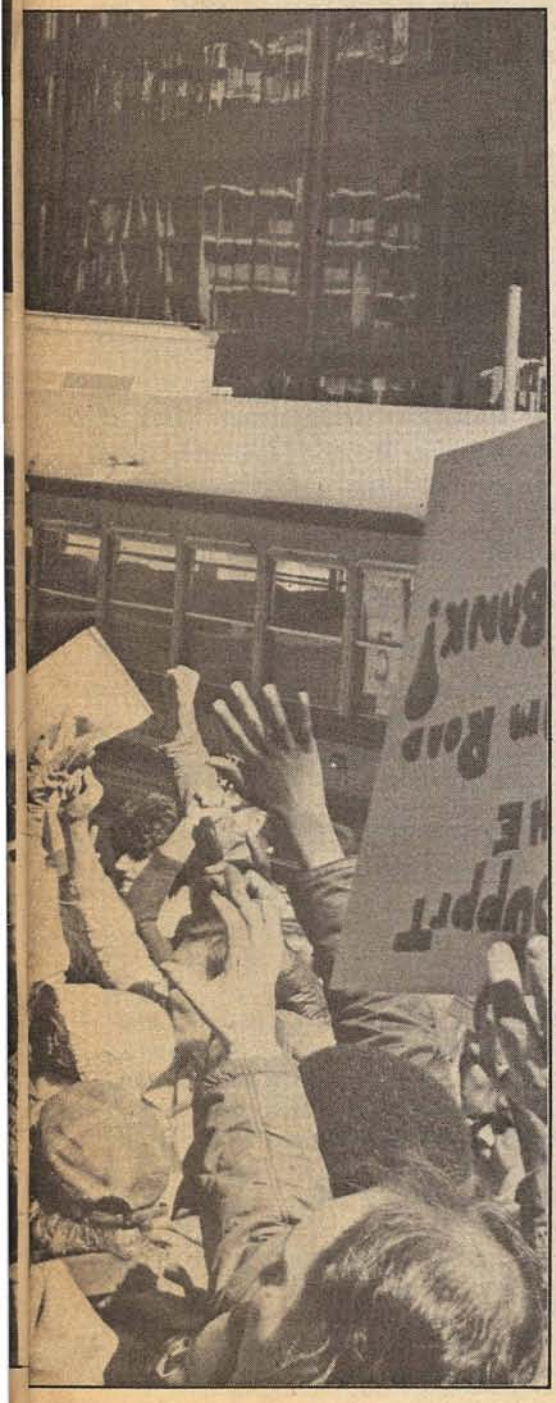
Recognizing that there is no longer a choice, many have said, "We will be pushed no farther, from the work force and from the cities."

The power of so many people will explode against the container. The walls of the hour glass will burst and shatter into a thousand pieces. Then the people who built it will have to put it back together again.

Read the words from the people in Uptown, South Bronx and Buchanan County, Kentucky. You can see they are determined and that this is not an idle threat. □

They Are Determined!

Reverend Charles Koen (far left, addressing crowd), President of the National Association of Neighborhoods, carries the support of the nationwide organization to several hundred demonstrators from Uptown in front of the regional office of HUD, March 14.



"Stop the destruction – Stop the displacement – Low rent housing and jobs now!" This is the battle cry of the movement of the 80s. These are the people who will make it move.

By Marc Zalkin

By 1960, many had come. The boundries and currents of the community were set. The search for jobs had brought them to Chicago. Family, friends and little money for rent brought them to Uptown. A family could rent a big apartment for under $100 a month and there was work at a wage you could live on.

Mont Vanover remembers what Racine street was like twenty years ago, "It was a beautiful neighborhood. There were plenty of houses. If a landlord gave you a hard time, you could just move next door. No problem. I taught my oldest daughter how to walk in the alley between Racine and Clifton. There is no alley anymore. That's where they built the college."

Vanover, like the others, left the South as work grew scarce and wages stopped growing at all. They arrived without job references, knowledge of the city, or more than a few hundred dollars in cash. In Uptown, they formed a community like the Puerto Ricans did at Clark and Division and the Greeks in Albany Park. They eked out a living from factory jobs and spot labor outfits.

Families that were separated and driven from their homes, found a new home and the community brought a people who had been down, back to their feet.

While it survived, it did so on the lips of a tension it had with the city. Before the decade was over, the lips would open as the tension grew into a wound and the city would begin to marshal a massive assault against the community.

They Are Determined!

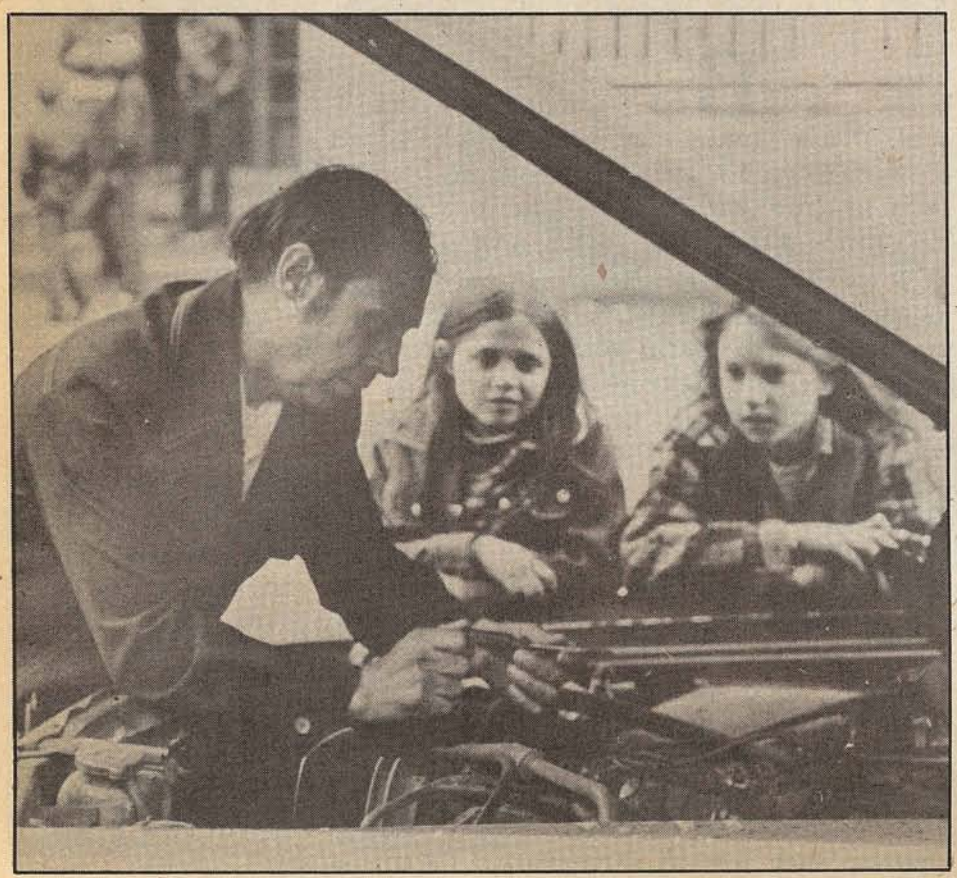
Vanover remembers that too, "When the college started to come in they started driving poor people out. Once they got the permit passed to build the college, then the fires started. One after another, burn, burn, burn."

The city college at Racine and Wilson was one major piece of a package the city put together to spur re-development in Uptown. Three blocks east, at Hazel and Wilson, more housing was destroyed to erect a Board of Health clinic. Directly across the street from the clinic another 100 units were torn out to make way for Joan Arai Middle School. Two blocks farther north, at Leland and Clarendon, Weiss hospital built its 200-car garage where another 200 families once lived.

The 900 block of Eastwood is sandwiched between the back of the once regal, Sheridan Plaza Hotel, at Sheridan and Wilson, the Joan Arai Middle School and the creeping tentacles of Weiss Hospital. Joe Delp moved into 927 Eastwood with his wife and two children 22 years ago.

His children have since grown and moved away. His wife died two years ago. Joe still lives there, sharing the first floor of the converted six-flat (converted to twelve apartments in the forties) with his friend Cliff Burgess and Cliff's sister Ruth. Now, as he faces the beginning of his third decade in the building, Delp must confront the fact that he has to go. He can no longer afford the rising rents. "They've torn down a lot of the buildings on the block and the next block over (800 Eastwood.) They tore down some of the buildings to build that school. They tore down those others for no reason I can see. I know it's not over yet. They want to tear down these old buildings and put up condominiums and charge high rents. A family on welfare or social security could not afford it. I was paying $140 a month just three or four years ago. The building started changing hands. They raised the rent to $150. The building had about a dozen different owners and managers in the last four years. The last time they raised the rent to $180. By the time the newest people are done, the rent will be $200 a month. We don't have a choice, we're going to have to get out."

While the college, the clinic, the middle school and Weiss Hospital ate several dozen acres of prime lake front real estate, they were more important as triggers for



Mont Vanover

"You get enough people together and put some pressure somewhere and something's bound to happen."

Mont (working on car) and Lorene Vanover and their seven children have lived on Racine Street since coming to Chicago nearly 17 years ago, around 1964. Looking for steady work and a decent wage, Vanover moved his family from the South and began to work a series of factory jobs that continues today.

Mrs. Vanover pinpoints the economic motives for the original move, "He was working scab (non-union) mines and making $21 a day to bring out 50 tons of coal. We needed more money."

Displacement — The Facts

Every hour more than 115 people are displaced from their homes — millions of people a year. Today, a national housing survey shows that 5 million people in America have no place to live.

Chicago's Masterplan

Circle Campus

Before the building of Circle Campus in the early 60s, the Harrison-Halsted community was ethnically and racially mixed — Greeks, Italians, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and Blacks. Construction of the campus virtually destroyed the neighborhood. Between 1950 and 1970 the population dropped from 30,000 to 10,000; 4,000 units of housing were destroyed, and more than 650 small businesses were forced to close or move. Families moved south on Halsted, west to Pilsen. Black families were forced to move to nearby CHA projects. In 1962 the Dan Ryan expressway ripped through Pilsen, displacing 3,000 people further west and south.

Sandburg Village

Between 1958 and 1962 the Chicago Land Clearance Commission spent more than $10 million to demolish 1,053 units of housing and clear 16.1 acres of land for Sandburg Village. The city sold the land to developer Arthur Rubloff for $7 million — $9 a square foot. Before Sandburg Village opened, one-bedroom apartments around Clark and Division rented for $68 a month. By 1977 rents were as high as $400 and land sold for $2,500 a square foot. In 1979 Rubloff sold Sandburg Village to First Condominium Corporation for $100 million. One-bedroom condos now sell for $60,000.

Lincoln Park

In the 1960s Lincoln Park was mainly a community of low-income people who were forced north by Sandburg Village. When the city declared the area for urban renewal in 1965, private developers like the Hartford Corporation worked with the Lincoln Park Conservation Council to get approval to build townhouses and condos. Between 1960 and 1970 close to 7,000 people (50 percent Black and Latino) were displaced. Rents for a one-bedroom apartment skyrocketed from $96 a month before 1965 to $250 a month in 1975. One-bedroom condos sell today in Lincoln Park for $545,000.

Hyde-Park Kenwood

The Hyde Park-Kenwood urban renewal project began in 1958 and displaced 19,000 people — including 14,000 Blacks — between 1960 and 1970. Thousands of units of housing were lost when the University of Chicago converted 2,000 units to student and staff housing and developers with close ties to the university converted 4,000 apartments to condos. Today, 1,000 units are being "rehabbed" into high-rent apartments by private developers with federally guaranteed mortgages. □

They Are Determined!

a dozen different kinds of developments that popped up all over Uptown. Several blocks south of Eastwood, on Kenmore, Johnnie Mae Wright talks over the kitchen table about the fight to stabilize the community, "There's been a lot of changes. It's went from bad to worse since I've been in this neighborhood. At least 15 of the buildings that we have lived in, in Uptown, are no longer standing. The landlords didn't keep them up. They were burned and torn down. It makes it hard to raise a family. There's no big apartments left for families to live in. I've raised 8 children of my own and took a couple of others in. The average size of the apartments I've had to live in was four rooms. The reason so many souhern people come to Uptown is the low rents. Look at Kenmore Street. Some of these people have been up here a few months or weeks, some only a few days or minutes. But they come here because it's lower rents than any other part of Chicago. We're fighting now to get low-rent housing in the neighborhood for people on fixed incomes. Quite a few of the people I have talked to would be more than happy to fight for that."

By the middle of the Seventies, the community had built an organization. Now the Heart of Uptown Coalition has become a vital weapon in the housing fight. With several thousand people, including Johnnie Mae, Delp, Burgess and the Vanovers, holding membership cards, that coalition is pressing its demands for community control of 160 Uptown land sites and the development on them. Specifically,

(continued on page 9)

Industry On The Move — Out

In Chicago this year 27,000 workers will lose their jobs when companies shut down or move out of the city.

In Chicago and other major cities, city councils re-zone hundreds of acres a year — from manufacturing to residential, to make room for upper-income housing developments like Dearborn Park and River City. In the South Loop, heart of the Chicago 21 Plan, the number of manufacturing firms dropped from 440 in 1974 to 373 in 1979.

Major Chicago manufacturing companies shutting down or moving out of the city this year include:

Montgomery Ward's — Ward's announced last month they will close part of their mail order operation in Chicago and transfer operations to a more automated plant in Cincinnati. Job cutbacks in Chicago start this summer and by the end of 1980, close to 900 employees, mainly non-White, will be laid off. Ward's Chicago plant, located at 618 W. Chicago, is on the near west side, targeted by city planners for urban renewal.

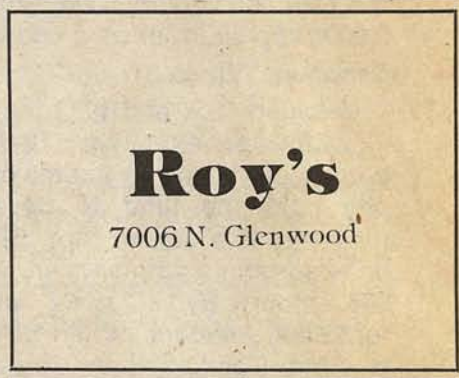
Wisconsin Steel — More than 3,400 steel workers lost their jobs when Wisconsin Steel shut down its Southeast Chicago mill in March. Wisconsin Steel was sold by International Harvester in 1977, for more than $73 million, to Environdyne Industries, now reported near bankruptcy. In January, the Economic Development Commission (EDC) approved a $10 million loan for Wisconsin Steel. The EDC says they are "holding on to the money" to see if the plant re-opens.

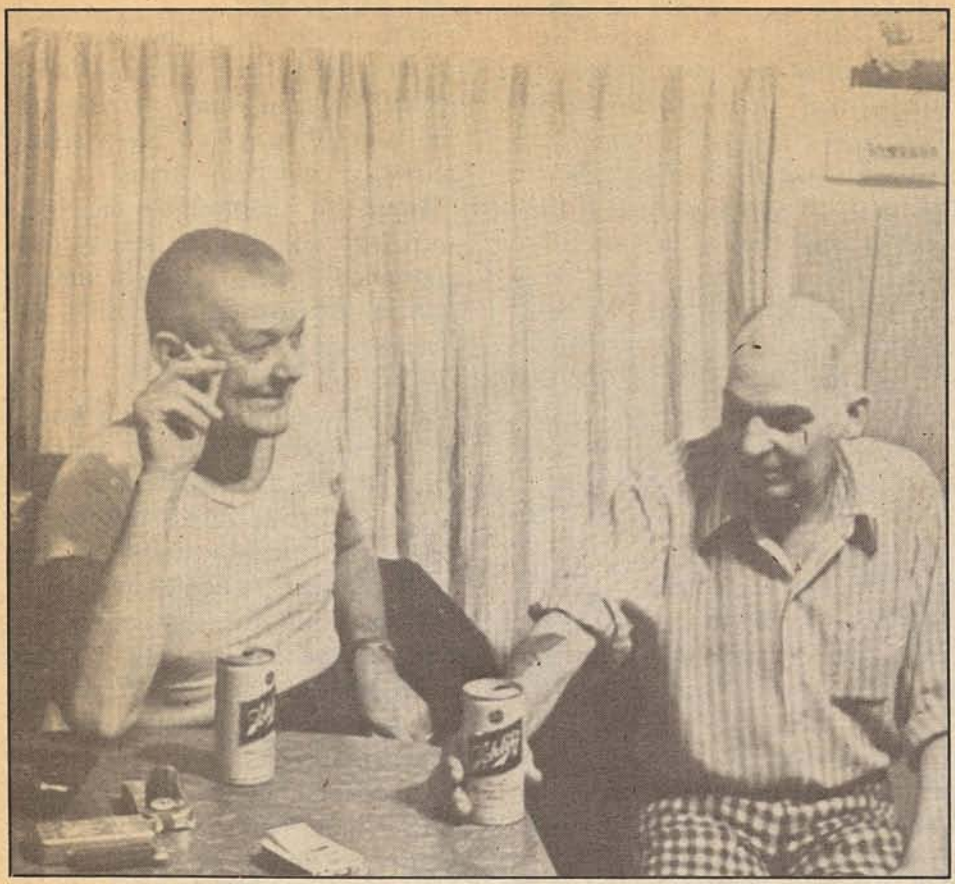
Ingrid, Ltd. — Up until this year Ingrid Plastics was a leading housewares manufacturer in Chicago, with three north side plants and one in Maywood. In March, Ingrid announced that the company was moving to the suburbs with the help of a $1.01 million Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG). Ingrid officials say they are moving because they need a 50-acre site. "Nothing in Chicago could meet our needs," said Ingrid President Stanley Berg.

One Chicago alderman commented on the company's plan to move with the help of a federal grant: "I can't understand how the federal government can subsidize industry to leave the inner city. The federal government is making it attractive to leave."

Bell and Howell — Rumors are growing quickly as workers receive notice of the company's plans to rearrange the giant's manufacturing plant in Lincolnwood. The corporate relations director, Mr. Ritchie, informed KEEP STRONG that on November 14, 1979, Bell and Howell sold a purchase option to an Indianapolis-based real estate developer, Melvin Simons, to consider buying the 98-acre Lincolnwood manufacturing site for a shopping center. Melvin Simons has made no decision yet and still is studying the possibility of putting in a shopping center. Mr. Ritchie also said, "If the site is developed as a shopping center, Bell and Howell will probably relocate to another near north suburb." Ritchie mentioned property Bell and Howell owns in Evanston, the old Hibbard Building on Howard Street. The Lincolnwood site employs 4,000 people.

On December 29, 1979, Bell and Howell sold its consumer photo products business to a Japanese firm, J. Osawa, based in Tokyo. The division is relocating to Mt. Prospect in the next two months and company officials say that all 250 Bell and Howell workers will be relocated. (Mt. Prospect is 17 miles from Lincolnwood.)





Joe Delp and Cliff Burgess

"I know it's not over yet...I was paying $140 a month just three years ago...By the time the newest people are done, the rent will be $200 a month...and we're going to have to get out."

Joe Delp, (right), moved to Chicago 27 years ago. He explains, "A man named Eisenhower was elected president and the mines shut down. I had a family to keep alive, so we came up here." Delp worked as a general laborer at CBS Broadcasting for much of the past 20 years. Poor health forced him to retire a few years ago. He is 56 years old.

Cliff Burgess (left) has lived in Chicago for 40 years in "every neighborhood you could think of from Bridgeport to Southport." He's a retired furniture mover, presently fighting a claim for social security disability benefits.

(continued from page 7)

the Coalition has called for federal and city assistance in the formation of a community cooperative land bank, called the Freedom Road Land Bank.

Spokespersons for the Coalition point out that funds for the project were committed as far back as 1948, in the Federal Housing Act, and have been available almost continuously to cities since. Chicago, they go on, has chosen to misuse or not use that money every year for the last thirty. The misuse has resulted in the segregation of some communities and the destruction of others, like Uptown and Kenwood. The fact that, more recently, the money has not been used, but banked, is pointed up best by the vacancy rate in Chicago, 4.9 percent and Uptown, less than 1 percent.

But the demands would ring hollow if the Coalition did not in fact represent the fighting will of a community bound to resist elimination. Mont Vanover came to fight, "You've got to have a place to live. You've got to have a roof over your head. When a person won't fight for a place to live, he stops living. I am nothing by myself. It takes a majority of the people to get anything done. I think most of the people in this city are facing pretty much the same thing we are here. I've got confidence in the community, that they can fight together like they have been."

Like they have been, probably refers to six days in the middle of March. Through several dozen house meetings, starting in late February, the Coalition mobilized its membership for three major events on March 13, 14 and 18.

On March 13, five days before the important Illinois presidential primary, the Uptown Coalition, as part of the Chicago Association of Neighborhoods, brought two presidential candidates and an adviser to President Carter to a city-wide forum. They pressed the issue of displacement, housing and jobs, to the front of the presidential debate.

The March 13 Presidential Straw Poll on community issues forced the question of displacement directly on the candidates.

They Are Determined!

Two days later, 400 people, seven bus loads, descended on city and federal bureaucrats in Chicago's Loop to put pressure on, for their material support for the Land Bank proposal and low-rent housing in Uptown.

By the March 18 primary, the organization was in full stride, bringing its power to the voting machines and turning the precinct into the battle ground, in the fight to hold the community together. Ellis Levin, the Coalition's endorsed candidate, carried Uptown's 20 precincts, the 46th ward and swept away his opponents to come in first and successfully regain his legislative seat in Springfield.

Joe Delp and Cliff Burgess were there all three days in defense of the community. Delp explains why, "People that's got the money are trying to take it all over. They're trying to drive the poor out. If they succeed they're going to have more jackrollers on these streets than they ever thought about. We need this land. But where are you going to get the money to buy the property. The main thing is to find out if the federal government is going to help out and the people won't mind putting the money in. Take my Black Lung. I've got it now. I'll get a check in six weeks. I wouldn't mind investing every damn dime of it if I was sure of my money."

Vanover was there also,"I think we done a lot of good. In other words there was a lot of pressure applied there. If we can stick together now, I think the city will have to support us. If the poor man gets the land, then he controls it, not the man out yonder. If you get the land, then you'll have some houses. We can build them."

There are rumors from city hall to Wilson Ave., that the city has committed itself to a major development of low-rent housing in Uptown.

But a few units of housing won't stop these people. The old expression that justice tastes sweet as long as you can taste it, sounds familiar as Johnnie Mae looks at the next three years,"I don't know if we could or could not. I'm hoping we can. I believe that if enough people get together and fight for it we will have a right to say what should happen in this city."

Vanover smiles after he tells you, "You get enough pressure somewhere and something's bound to happen."□

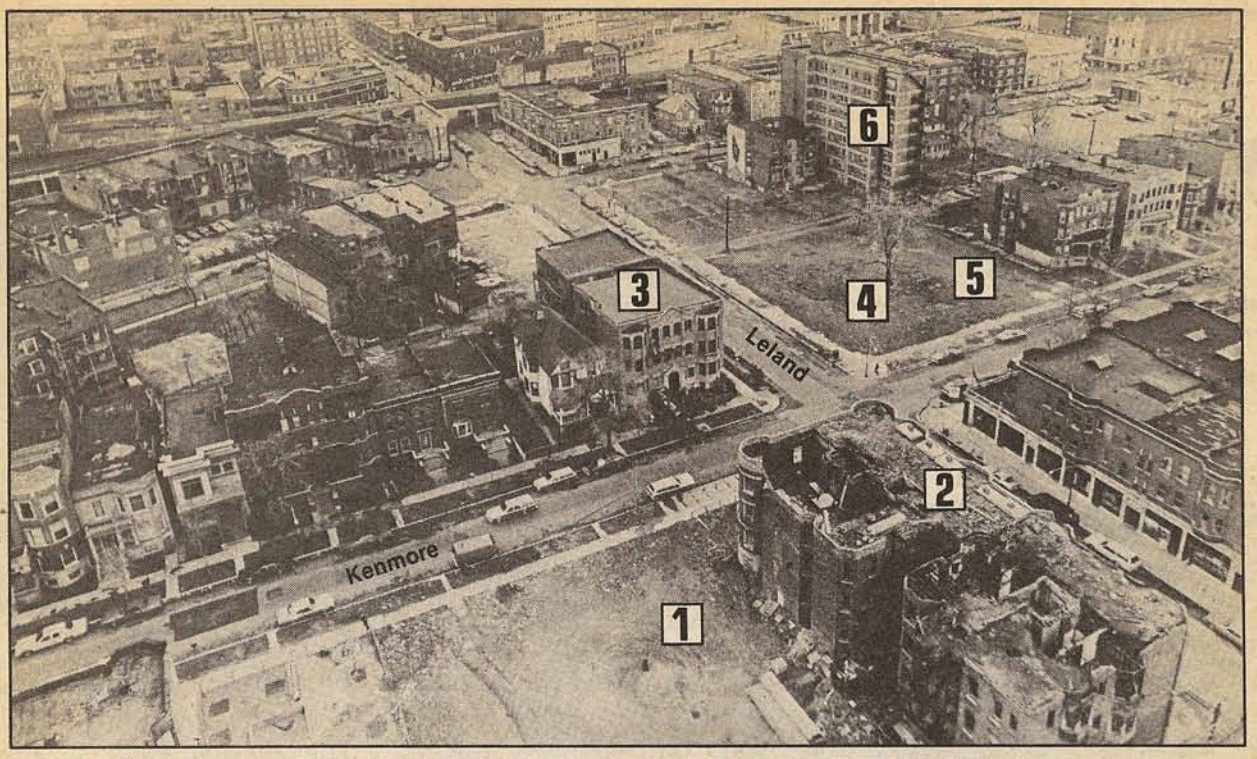
Johnnie Mae Wright

"Quite a few of the people I have talked to would be more than happy to fight...I believe we will have a right to say what should happen in this city."

Johnnie Mae Wright moved to Chicago with her husband from North Carolina 18 years ago. He was searching for employment and she was trying to raise a family. An automobile accident took her husband's life and she was left to raise and provide for her children.

Since coming here, she has lived in buildings and on streets across the length of Uptown. Johnnie Mae and her children have been active in the movement to stabilize the Uptown area and strengthen the community for over a dozen years. Pictured is Johnnie Mae Wright (right) getting petitions signed for the Heart of Uptown Coalition.

DISPLACEMENT – AN EXAMPLE



Displacement – A Plan, A Method, And Devastation Of A Community

The four-block area of Kenmore and Winthrop Streets from Wilson to Lawrence was targeted for redevelopment by the city in 1968. In the next decade more than 200 units of housing were vacated or destroyed. There were 100 major fires in eight years – 12 a year. One major fire a month. Month after month, year after year.

(1) **4649 Kenmore** – Burned and demolished by 1977.

(2) **4655 Kenmore** – Bought by the Charlie Roberts arson gang around 1971, milked for the next eight years, burned out in 1978.

(3) **4656 Kenmore** – Half a dozen fires in as many years, finally burned and vacated by Roberts in 1978 – one small boy dead.

(4) **4700 Kenmore** – Uptown slumlord Bill Strickland ran this into an empty lot by 1972.

(5) **4710 Kenmore** – Bled by Zoltan Klien until 1974, when he decided to "redecorate."

(6) **4717 Winthrop** – The lights, the water, the heat were spotty for 100 tenants by the winter of 1979. The new owners were emptying it out for conversion to condominiums.

No Hope In The Suburbs

Chicago's refugees looking for stability in the suburbs will be greatly surprised, report those who have already left the city for greener lawns.

"It's a trick," said one Vietnam veteran who moved his family to a northwest suburb. "You get out here, it's hard to get around. There's doctors that will refuse to see you or your children if you have a green card. The apartments look nice on the surface. But the materials were cheap and the buildings are falling apart."

More Blacks, Mexicans and other Latinos, and poor Whites are moved to 100 suburban townships throughout a five-county area each year. They are moved by government programs and promises and by the shortage of housing in the central city. In 1980, the Department of Housing and Urban Development expects to move 500 families from housing projects in Chicago to the suburbs in a program called "Urban Mobilization."

Once the families move to the suburbs, they are part of a new, isolated minority, no matter what color they are. □

Apartment complex in Hanover Park.

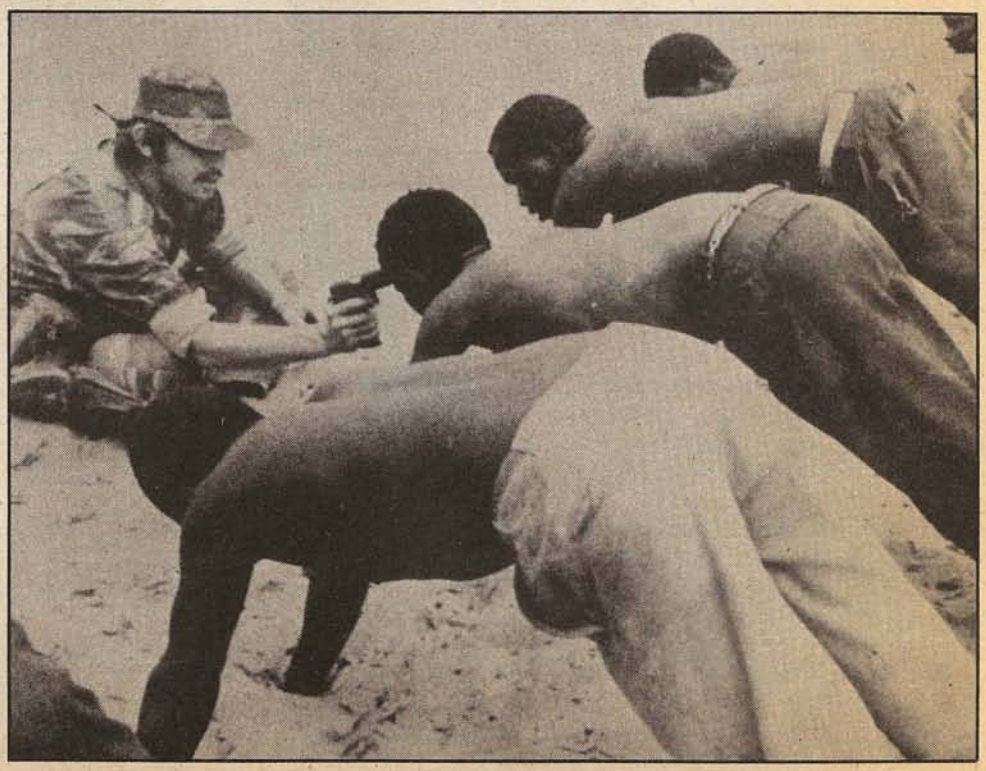
Independence for ZIMBABWE

"We have made a beginning, but we face difficult times ahead."

The beautiful southern African country of Zimbabwe celebrated its first day of independence after more than 100 years of minority rule on April 18th. The 7 million people of Zimbabwe have always fought against those who invaded their country. This generation, has fought for 17 years to secure the chance to hold a truly free election. In February, the Zimbabwean people overwhelmingly elected ZANU (The Zimbabwe African National Union) which has led the fight for independence, to establish a new government under the leadership of Robert Mugabe. All those who love justice celebrate with the people of Zimbabwe who have sacrificed so much to gain a victory on the road to controlling their own country's future.

More Than 100 Years Of Minority Rule Are Over

The Feb. elections were the first chance to freely choose a government since Zimbabwe was invaded by a British company seeking gold in 1867. In 1922 the country was made a British colony and renamed "Rhodesia" with all voting limited to Whites only. In 1965, as the movement for majority rule grew stronger daily, an all-White government representing less than five percent of the population declared itself "independent" from England. Led by Ian Smith, this minority government tried to control Zimbabwe using the most brutal tactics. Condemned by the United Nations, the Smith government got support behind the scenes from the U.S., South Africa and other western powers.

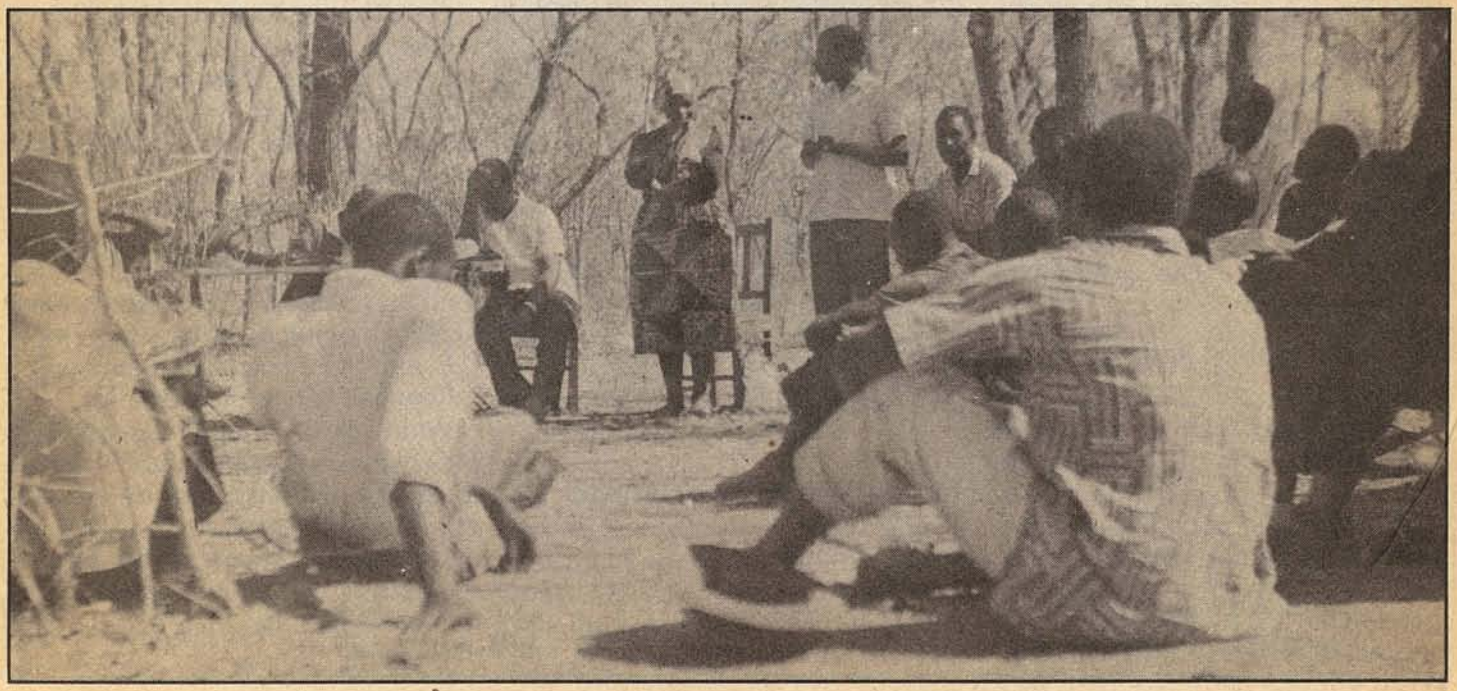


An Army From The Heart Of The People

For 17 years the majority of people, who lived for the most part in great poverty and under terror conditions, formed their own army to gain true independence. Led by ZANU, they fought under the most difficult conditions, won control of larger and larger sections of the country, and set up services (such as health and education) and democratic local government – even while the war continued. Finally, the Smith government was forced to the bargaining table and the February elections were scheduled.

ZANU Wins Clear Majority With A Record Turnout

94% of those eligible voted, and ZANU won in spite of all efforts to stop them including assassination attempts. ZANU urged people to vote from their hearts, and they did. In clear contrast to last year's phony election when the Smith government's puppet Bishop Muzorewa was put up to pretend Black people had a voice in the government, this time when people had a free choice, the Bishop got only 3% of the vote.



The people of Zimbabwe walked many miles and then stood in lines several miles long for hours in order to vote for their new government. The victory of ZANU at the polls sparked celebrations of joy all across the country.

The New Government Of Zimbabwe

Robert Mugabe New Prime Minister

Mugabe, leader of ZANU, 56, was born in a small village, the son of a carpenter. He went to a Catholic missionary school. Later he received six university degrees, three of them acquired while he was in prison for his activities in the independence struggle.

Mugabe was jailed three times for his part in the fight to win majority rule for his country. In 1964 he was sentenced to 10 years during which time his only child died. Mugabe recalls that moment, "I tried to get permission to go and bury my child. The authorities wouldn't allow it."

The New Cabinet and Parliament

Since ZANU won a majority in the elections, it was able to set up a cabinet of its own choosing. Included in the cabinet are representatives from ZAPU, the other main group which fought for independence. In addition, Mugabe chose two Whites for his cabinet, to be in charge of agriculture and commerce. There are 24 cabinet ministers.

The new parliament has 100 seats. Twenty are reserved for the White minority. Of the 80 Black seats filled in February, ZANU won 57, ZAPU won 20, and Bishop Muzorewa's party won three.

Robert Mugabe

Many Difficult Times Ahead

The new government faces many serious problems. First, the country has suffered greatly from the war. There are almost no doctors and few schools in the countryside. Agriculture has been disrupted, so it will be difficult to grow enough food. Almost 1.5 million people have been dislocated by the war and must find new places to live and work. In addition, several hundred thousand refugees from the war must still return to the country to be resettled.

Second, the new country will face problems from outside its border. A hostile, well-armed South Africa lies just to the south. Multinational corporations are anxious to get as much of Zimbabwe's minerals and as much of the produce from its rich farming land as possible. The country will also face political intrigue from the U.S. and other countries seeking to influence the new government.

What those in other countries, especially in the U.S., should work to insure is that generous aid is given to Zimbabwe with no strings attached and there is no interference in the internal affairs of this new country in the difficult days ahead. □

Buchanan County — Citizens Organize For New Schools

A parent's desire to see his child educated and equipped for adulthood is the same in Chicago as it is in California, Virginia or Africa. If the parent is from the poor or working classes, they will, too often find their community under attack and their hopes for their children frustrated. More often than not, when this frustration becomes unbearable, the parents and the community will respond collectively and angrily.

Candy Hamilton wrote this report on the struggle in Buchanan County, Virginia for adequate school facilities, for the March issue of Mountain Life and Work. We are pleased and grateful to offer a slightly edited version to our readers. The lessons should be clear for other communities.

BUCHANAN COUNTY, VA. – "We'd be glad to wait, but we can't. If you want to see a school at Council, you better come soon," elementary school teacher Janie Owens told a special meeting of the Buchanan Board of Supervisors, February 4.

"We have 1,086 children in 48 classrooms, 27 are in trailers – all these schools are in disrepair."

Mountain Life and Work/Cathy Stanley

Virginia school children – their parents and the community are battling the oil and coal companies to get four new schools built in Buchanan County – one of the richest in the state.

At their January meeting, the Buchanan supervisors had voted to build four new schools in the county. Only a month later, the Board "reconsidered" its first vote and decided to only build two schools.

This night 700 people packed the Grundy Junior High School Auditorium to say two schools would not be enough.

Supervisors Bill Mills of Whitewood and William Harris of Council were the only no votes to Supervisor Jerry Owen's motion at the February meeting to build just two schools.

According to a reliable source, some supervisors threatened to build no schools when they learned of community opposition to the two school plan.

The February 4 meeting was called to air protests from parents and teachers to the plan to build only two schools, at Garden and Hurly.

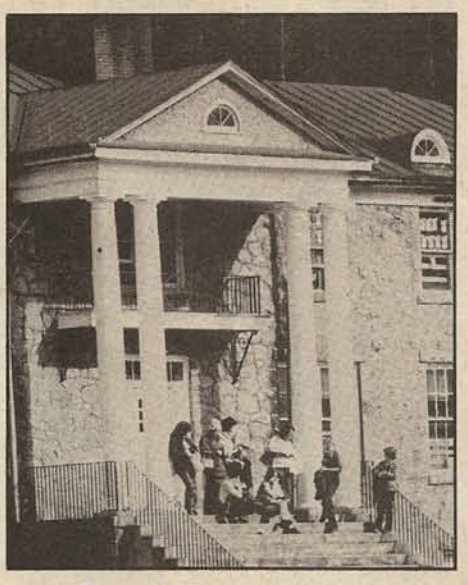
Both at the meeting and in private conversations, Buchanan

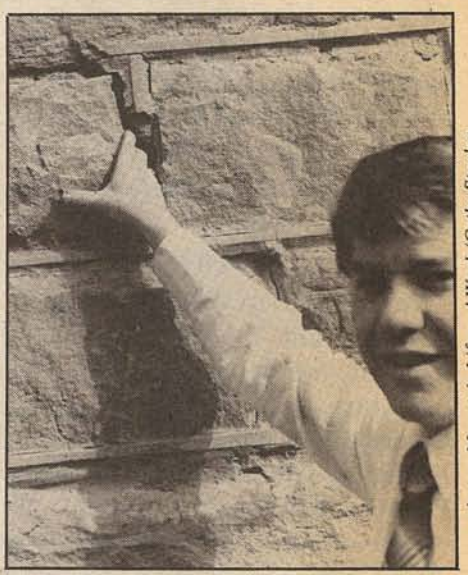
County residents pointed out that their county is one of the richest in natural resources. Island Creek Coal Company (owned by Occidental Petroleum, a gigantic multinational corporation) and Georgia Pacific have extensive land holdings. "Look at Russell and Tazewell Counties, they don't have schools like ours, and they don't have resources like ours."

According to Mills, Georgia Pacific owns 75,000 acres in the county. Several people at the open meeting brought up the responsibility these companies have to the county, but Mills, who is on the committee to find ways to pay for new buildings, said the companies had not been considered as a resource.

Instead, he mentioned such possible revenue sources as county tags for cars, reassessment of county real estate, stickers for mobile homes. He said he hoped to keep the burden off the individual taxpayer.

Both Owens and Mills agreed the present board is having to take a lot of flack because of a long history of inaction in the area of school buildings. Mills said, "Inaction on prior boards let it get this way. Since the county system came into existence in 1931, less than $10 million has been spent on permanent structures. And that includes the building of the vocational school and the few schools that have been built in that time. The idea has been to get by with as little as possible, just patch up." Mills said that despite Buchanan's vast resources, its tax revenue is among the lower five percent in the state. "We have an unsound tax base. The coal severance tax has been going into the general fund instead of the special."





photos: Mountain Life and Work/Cathy Stanley

Top: Parents, teachers and principals from every school packed the Feb. 4 meeting to demand four new schools; Left: Council School; Right: Council Principal J.E. Keene points to crack in wall – the building should have been condemned in 1974.

"Politics were involved," is the consensus of opinion throughout Buchanan County. Perhaps the supervisors expected approval of two schools to diffuse the growing anger across the county over school conditions. They were wrong. Parents, teachers and principals from every school in the county spoke at the meeting, and each one, even those from three newer schools, supported the building of four schools. Harold Thornsbury expressed the feelings of the crowd when he told the supervisors, "In 1974 Council should have been condemned. Hurley Elementary likewise is in sad shape. Garden is

along the same lines. We're thankful to have a new school up at J.M. Bevins. But I'm concerned about every child in Buchanan County. They are my neighbors' children."

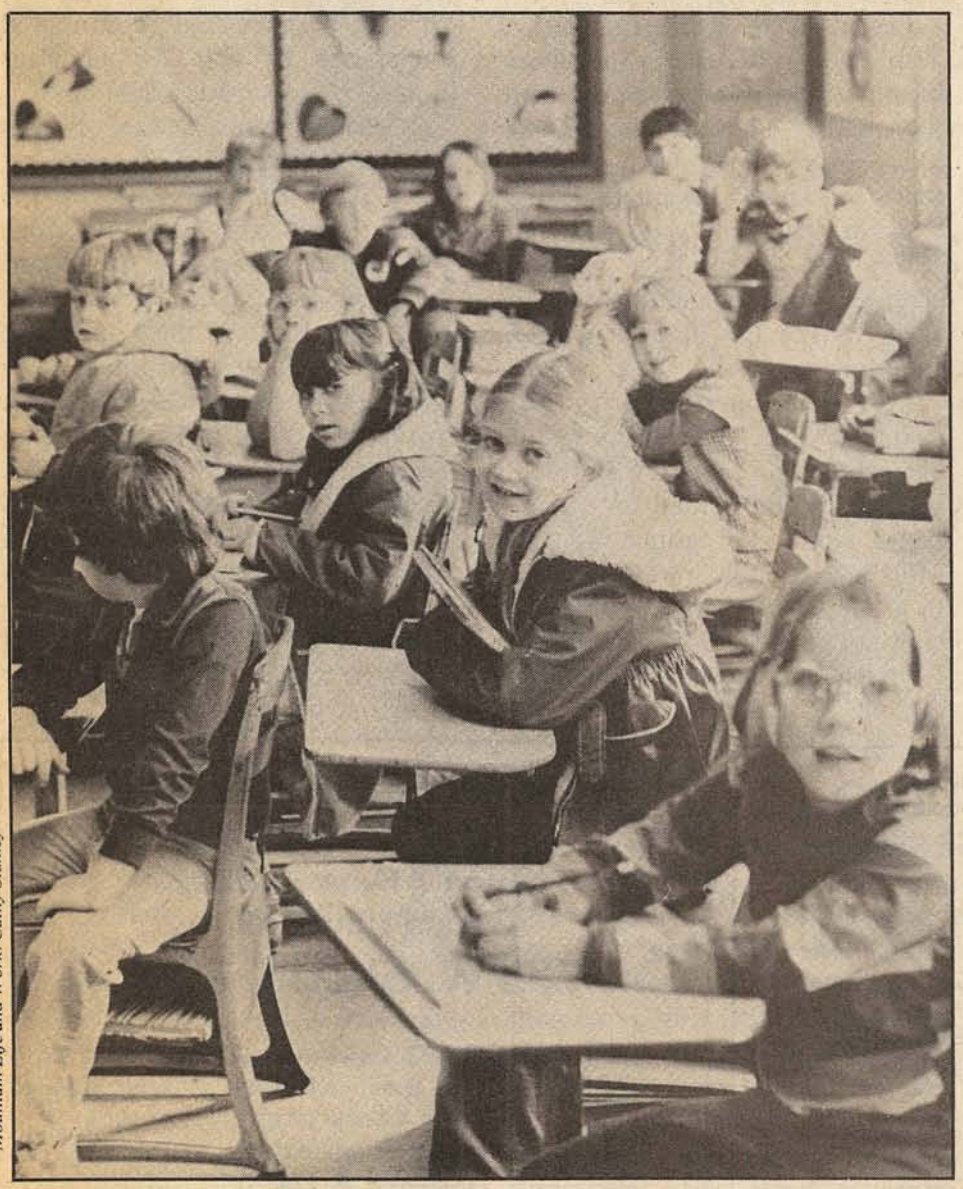
Sue Davis, the assistant principal at Hurley, told the supervisors, "We have 1,086 children in 48 classrooms. Twenty-one rooms are in two buildings; 27 are in trailers. It is needless to continue these descriptions. All these schools are in disrepair. Ours is the same as everyone else's."

One mother compared Garden, which is getting a new school, to Council, which is not. "My daughter got pneumonia three times while she went to Council. (From having to go from building to building in all weather.) So I transferred her to Garden, which is unsatisfactory but better than Council. Our husbands work in the mines. Some get crippled. Mine has. Let's get off our fannies and get something done for our children."

Janie Owens, president of the Buchanan Education Association said, "I took the press on a tour of our school. They were shocked at the condition of our school, (speaking of Garden). There are rats in the sewer. We all have county constructed units that are not fit to teach in."

Later she said, "It was important for us to be there. I'm sure Hurley felt the same way. We want our school so bad we can taste it, but everybody agrees Council should be first."

700 people packed the Feb. 4 meeting to say two schools would not be enough.



Mountain Life and Work/Cathy Stanley

"The students were pretty demoralized a couple of years ago when promised a building program and nothing materialized. But I told them, 'We can still teach and you can still learn.'" — Janie Owens, Pres., Buchanan Education Association.

Council was built between 1910-1924, as a mission school. The county school took it over in 1931. "The parents are worried, and the children are afraid of the buildings," Keene said. "With federal money we fixed up the library (built in 1910) inside, but the structure is unsound. In places, you can see daylight through the library walls. The building has settled three or four inches in three years. There is almost no space for reading or individual work." Keene pointed out that none of the buildings have closet and storage space for equipment, extra books or supplies. "Our community has been living on promises for a long time. When the board voted to build schools but not one here, we were very disappointed."

"It's hard for students to concentrate on classroom work with water dripping in the room. Yet, it's hard for me to ask the janitors to

fix the roof when it would cave in with them. Then, it's too cold downstairs and upstairs the children and their teachers suffocate. So it does make it hard for them."

or getting unsafe." He pointed out the rotten eaves, window frames too rotten to hold glass and the lack of bathrooms in some of the classroom buildings.

"The power structure – the arms of the corporations...They don't want improvements 'cause the people might get too smart."

Buchanan County citizens know they will have to push hard to get their building program actually under way. New schools have been promised before. On September 8, 1976, the *Bluefield Daily Telegraph* ran a headline, "Buchanan County school (Council) unsafe." The first sentence said, "A delegation of 25-30 people calling for a new Council Elementary School..." On October 7, 1976, a headline in the *Virginia Mountaineer* said, "Board Acts to Speed New Building Program." "There hasn't been any building program," comments J.E. Keene, principal of Council, "just a face lift here and there. We use paint, plyboard, plexiglass to try and keep the building from looking too bad

Lester Troy, who represented Whitewood at the supervisors meeting, said, "Our classrooms are too small. We have to feed 600-700 kids in three hours in a cafeteria that's too small, I went to Whitewood in 1954, and I was there night before last. There have been no changes worth paying attention to. Well, maybe the basketball goals were changed."

During the meeting Gary Rose told the crowd, "The reason I voted against the four schools is I couldn't see putting the burden on the taxpayer alone. I'm gonna ask Bill Mills to explain how we can do this in a couple of years." He tried to continue, but the boos and catcalls from the audience drowned him out.

The meeting ended as one citizen challenged the Board, "to appoint a commission to look into ways to get money (to build four schools). It's gonna have to be done, so we might as well buckle down our ears and get it done," commented Barney Tiller.

The chairman appointed a three-man committee to "look into ways of raising the revenue." The committee was directed to give its report to the next regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, as four of the supervisors committed themselves to vote for all four schools if money was available.

Parents and local school officials will have to keep up the pressure. They feel Rose and Mills are the most likely to support the four school plan. Street feels the Board of Supervisors' decision was political, and most of them have not changed their position much since the meeting. Street said, "There's a group of people here who like to keep 'em down on the farm. I'd call them the power structure, the arms of the corporations. Most of them don't have kids in school. They don't want improvements 'cause people might get too smart. They don't go to meetings; they do their work one on one."□

LILL STREET STUDIO

Spring Pottery Show and Sale

with flower arrangements by
Mr. Flower of Lincoln Ave.

LILL ST. STUDIO
1021 West Lill Street
Chicago, IL 60614
(312) 477-0701

Friday May 16, 7 p.m. – 1 p.m.
Saturday May 17, 10 a.m. – 6 p.m.
Sunday, May 18, 12 noon – 6 p.m.

Sheridan Delicatessen

Grocery & Liquors

Open 7 Days A Week

8 am Until 2 am

733 W. Sheridan Rd.

Groceries
Vegetables

Hot B.B.Q. Chicken To Go
Corned Beef Sandwiches
Health & Beauty Aids
Newspapers Magazines
Cold Beer & Pop

Frozen Food
Liquor

10% Discount With This Coupon

Chicago Parents Boycott School "Cuts" Hearings

Bev Ross speaks against the cuts.

CHICAGO – "Even if the entire school system were to disappear tomorrow and the Board with it, our bonds would still be paid off in due course. Our taxing authority is totally separate and apart from the taxing authority of the school board," School Finance Authority Chairman Jerome Van Gorkom explained in April.

The merchandising of Chicago's public schools continues to provoke controversy and parent anger as the 1979-80 school year draws to a close.

Board of Education administrators, facing a July deadline to cut $101 million from the '80-'81 budget, produced a list of potential cuts totalling $189 million which the Board approved on April 7. School Superintendent Angeline Caruso instructed principals to hold meetings at each public school to hear the parents' opinions on which $101 million should be removed. By the time the principals' reports on these meetings were due on April 18, the deputy superintendents had already submitted the recommended '80-'81 budgets for each school on April 10.

It was clear to many from the beginning that the purpose of the hearings was not appeasement but division. Sources close to the central administration of the schools indicate that school and finance authority officials had hoped that a "struggle over crumbs" would divide parents in the city as they scrambled to hold their favorite schools and programs.

The hearings were boycotted for the most part. When parents did attend, they rejected the hearings, the cuts, and the finance authority from end to end.

Beverly Ross, ESEA parents' representative, from Stewart School on the north side explains, "These hearings were meant to cover up a back room trade off, our children's education for guaranteed bank profits. We recognize this. Our only chance to protect our children is a strong city-wide organization of parents. That's what I'm going to be working on."

"We were given a sheet of paper," a mother who attended two separate hearings explained. "The paper listed a bunch of programs and services that the Board approved for cutting. Every one of these cuts comes from programs for the children. I don't want any cuts and neither does anyone else I've talked to. If they cut anything, let them start with the bureaucrats downtown. How about collecting some of those outstanding taxes the corporations haven't paid?"□

For Men & Women
fox hair
3150 N. RACINE
935-1966

APARTMENT PARTS
Recently Acquired
100's of High Quality Decorator Prints
Flowers, Landscapes, Seascapes, Birds, Animals, Children's Art
Valued at $3 - $20
Our Price .50 - $1.00
3463½ N. Broadway - 471-3926

San Juan Drugs, INC.
916 W. Belmont
348-2432

World Drugs
1001 W. Belmont
Corner Belmont and Sheffield
Phone: 248-1100 - 1101
We carry a complete line of Latino products

Quick Release
BIKE SHOP
1113 W. WEBSTER
871-3110

"Stand With The People"
United Tremont Trades Rebuilding In The South Bronx

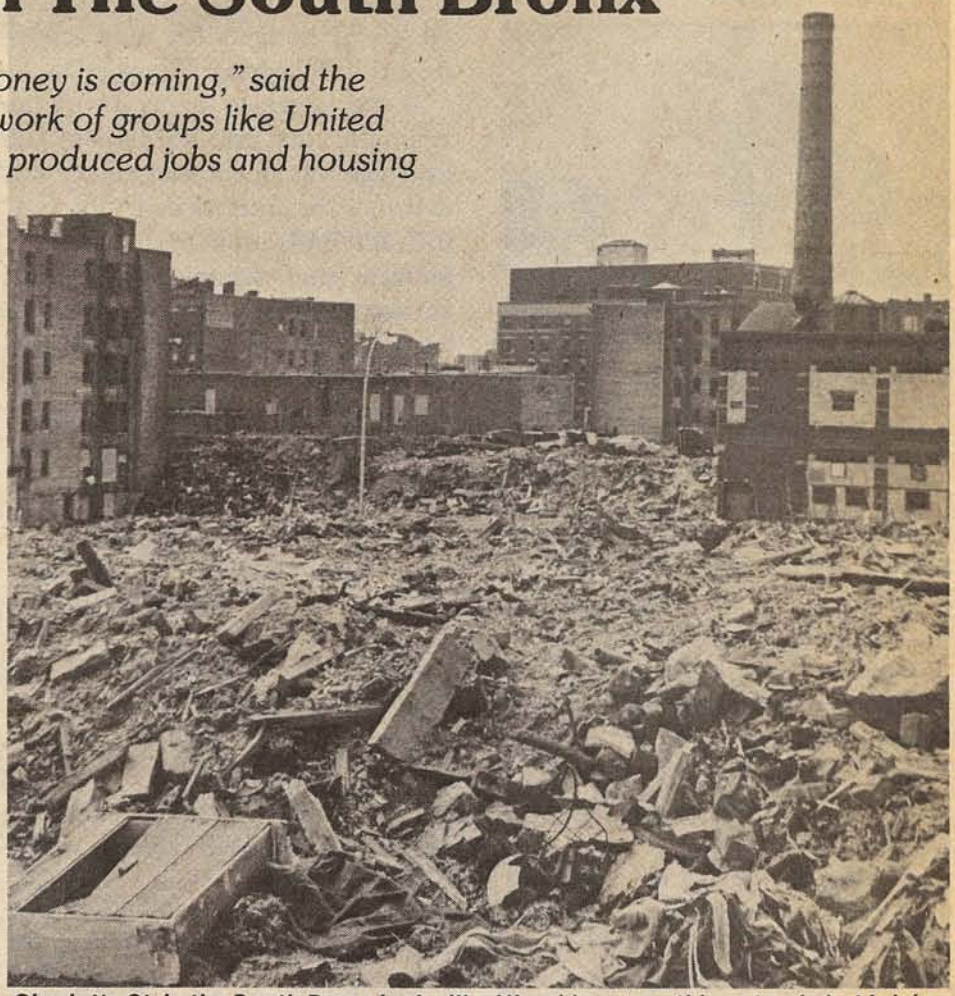
"The money is coming, the money is coming," said the politicians. But only the hard work of groups like United Tremont Trades have actually produced jobs and housing for the people.

Text and photos by Joy Lindsay

NEW YORK – For 20 years New York politicians have been promising the people of the South Bronx jobs and better housing. In 1968, Senator Robert Kennedy visited the area and said, "If we can spend $25 billion on the Viet Nam war, if we can spend $11 billion to put a man on the moon, how come we can't keep our cities from decay?"

In 1977, President Jimmy Carter came to South Bronx. He was "shocked" by what he saw and promised $2 billion for immediate reconstruction.

Between 1968 and 1980, however, not one promise has been fulfilled. 10,000 buildings have been burned by arson-for-profit rings and 200,000 people have been displaced from their neighborhoods.



Charlotte St. in the South Bronx looks like Hiroshima – nothing stands but bricks and mountains of rubble and garbage.

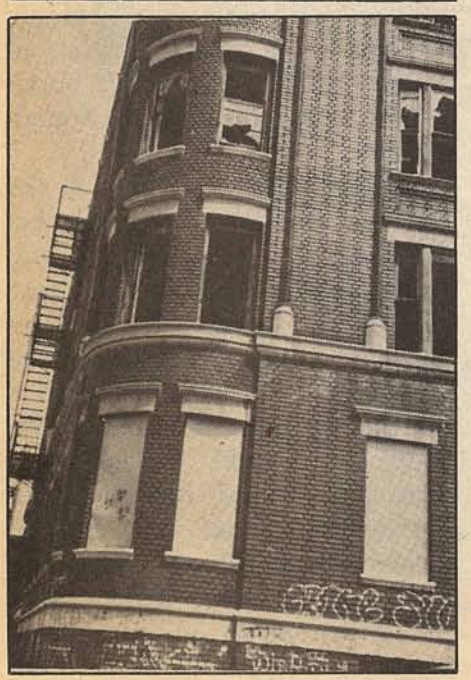
"At the time of Carter's visit," says José Rivera, Executive Director of the United Tremont Trades (UTT), "the area looked like Berlin in 1945, with all the bombed out buildings. Now if you look at Charlotte Street it looks like Hiroshima. Nothing is standing but bricks and mountains of rubble and garbage.

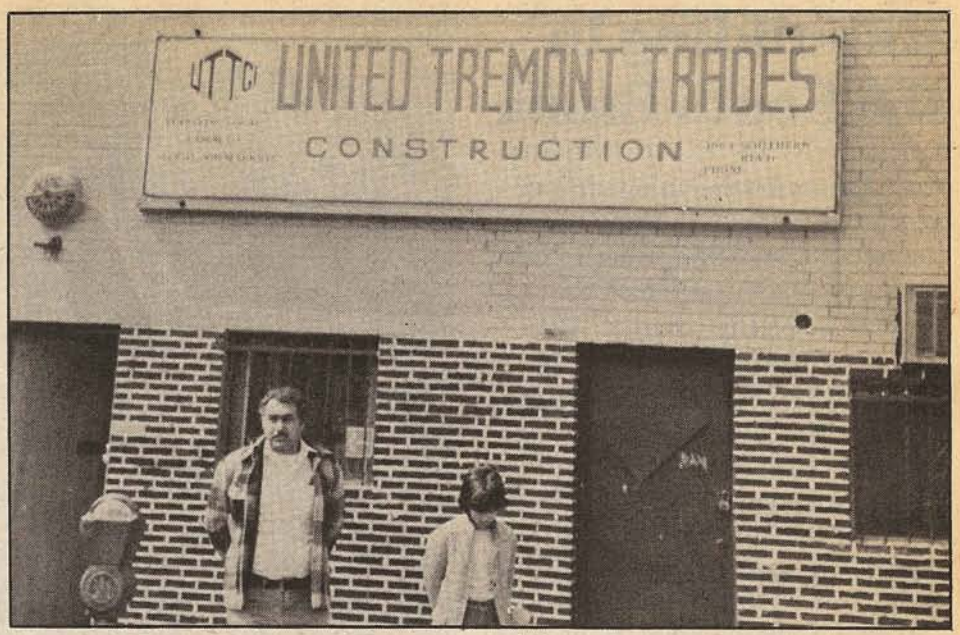
"The only thing Carter's visit really accomplished was to create a boom for the map industry. Carter asked community leaders and elected officials to give him plans and maps of what their communities should look like. So everybody went running to the map companies and planning consultants saying, 'I want this kind of map' or 'I want that kind of map.' Just about everybody that knew about it was coming up with plans and buying maps, so I would say that the first project started by Jimmy Carter, was dead from the start, because he created a map shortage.

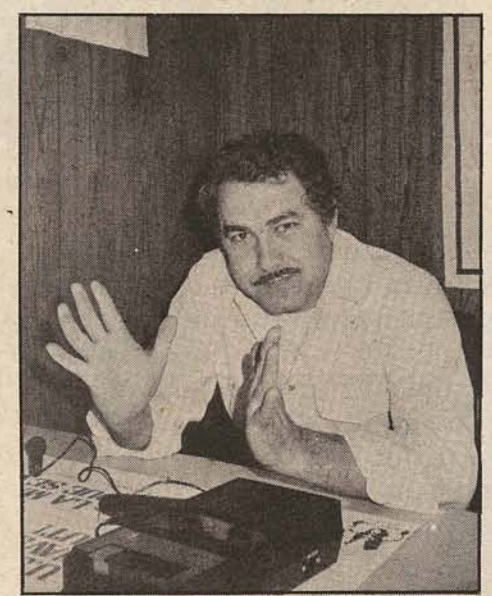
"After Carter visited the Bronx in 1977, he appointed a character by the name of Jack Watson to oversee reconstruction and a lot of meetings were arranged for him in the community.

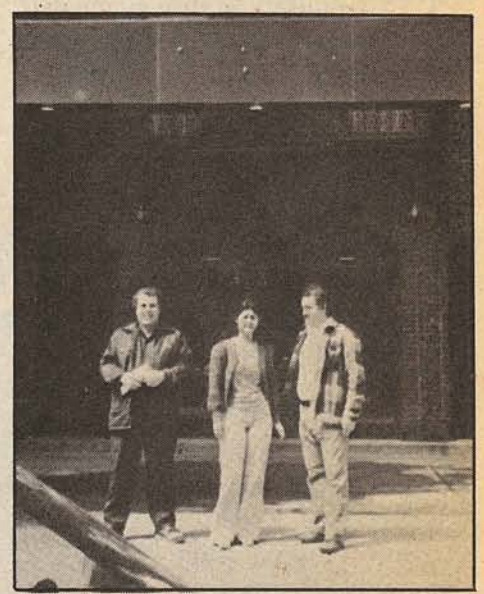
"At one particular meeting, he invited hundreds of people and spent thousands of dollars to get these people there by special invitations and telegrams. By that time it was already going on a year and a half and nothing had taken place to

challenge him. A lot of community organizations like ours walked into that meeting and no sooner had Watson started speaking on what they were doing to rebuild the Bronx, we the people who actually live in the Bronx – who hadn't seen one breakthrough in years – we opened up a large banner which said '20 Years of Phony Promises – We Want Jobs and Better Housing Now.'









Clockwise, starting bottom left: abandoned building in South Bronx; new building under construction by United Tremont Trades (UTT); UTT construction office; UTT Executive Director José Rivera (right) with building superintendent and manager appointed by UTT; José Rivera – "giving youth and the community some hope – after 20 years of phony promises."

"Watson was so shocked – it was his first experience with something like this – he got all choked up on his words because he knew he was lying. He said 'You gotta believe, You gotta believe.'

"The fact of the matter is that Watson for us became the Paul Revere of the '70s. He'd keep saying 'the money is coming, the money is coming' but in 1980 you look around and Charlotte Street is worse than it was. And it's not just Charlotte Street it's all over the Bronx and it goes further than the Bronx, areas are coming apart in Brooklyn and in New Jersey. In 1978, the United Tremont Trades and other community organizations made a promise that we would con-

Rebuilding in the South Bronx

Abandoned building in the South Bronx. Between 1968 and 1980 10,000 buildings burned in arson-for-profit and 200,000 people were displaced.

tinue demonstrating in one form or another to bring to the attention of the rest of the nation, what is happening here and what must be happening all over this country."

Jose Rivera, from the United Tremont Trades (UTT), and other community organizations have declared their communities off-limits to politicians. New York Mayor Ed Koch is no longer tolerated on the streets of South Bronx.

UTT's militant stance on behalf of community residents has won them respect. The organization started out in 1976, naming themselves after a local street so that neighborhood people could identify with them. A serious problem of unemployment plagued the communities of South Bronx, so UTT committed themselves to fight for jobs in the construction industries.

A major housing project was underway at that time but all the jobs went to outsiders. UTT organized a campaign for jobs and was successful in getting community members hired at the site. While the group supports many just causes, like independence for Puerto Rico, its main objective is to get a fair share of available work for community residents.

In 1978, after Mayor Koch had been elected, he planned to demolish all the buildings still standing in the South Bronx. He wanted to demolish Public School 54, as an experiment by eliminating manpower and using dynamite instead. Rivera remembers the struggle. "The community said, 'No. We have always been used for experiments – our women have been sterilized in experiments. A day care center is across the street, gas lines are under the street and it could be very dangerous.' A company from Maryland was brought in to dynamite the building for $200,000. A study showed that the community could demolish five buildings for the same amount of money. A Community Planning Board backed us and people from the community moved into the school. They said 'If you're going to blow up the building, you're going to have to blow us up too!' The community held its ground and Public School 54 was finally demolished by manual labor. UTT got 25 jobs for 3 months for community people."

In 1978, the New York Police Department set up a special tactical squad headed by Captain McGallen to deal with UTT and other Bronx community organizations. It was not long before the special squad used their night sticks against the community. UTT discovered that St. Barnabas Hospital was building a new addition nearby without community labor. The contractor in charge of construction refused to bargain with UTT, so a protest was planned along with Black Economic Survival (BES), another worker's organization.

BES workers had arrived at the construction site first and were being attacked by the police squad. "As we got out of our cars" says Rivera, "the squad rushed in busting heads, beating people up and arresting people. McGallen testified that he had been attacked by the people – he said his jacket was torn and so on. But McGallen didn't know that one of our members had filmed the whole thing with a 16mm camera. This film was shown in court and McGallen was proved to be a big

The "Last Hope Tenants Assn." — last standing building on Charlotte Street.

liar. The community won the case."

Another confrontation with McGallen's squad occurred not too long afterwards. The city was building a wing to Hostos Community College in South Bronx. Over 300 UTT workers and students barricaded themselves inside the construction site. "McGallen and his squad showed up again," Rivera said. "He told the president of the college, 'We know how to handle these people.' The only reason they didn't go in and bust heads was because the president, Flora Mancuso Edwards was on the side of United Tremont Trades. She told McGallen she would not allow any Kojaks in to deal with community people making just demands. The contractors agreed to hire 25 percent students and 25 percent community people to work on the project."

Rivera commented, "We have broken the traditional system of union father-to-son and buddy hiring practices which have locked minorities out of the trade unions for years. Our members are now placed in construction jobs all over the city and they must participate actively in their respective trade unions.

"The organization has training for all trades at their main offices and allows members on-the-site training experiences once out of the classroom. We also do outreach to the jails, to get prisoners jobs and to keep them out of jail once they're out. UTT is also firmly committed to training women for construction jobs alongside men."

The group has received widespread acclaim for its housing rehabilitation efforts. Many members are sent to Bronx Community Col-

Whole Earth Book Center

530 Dempster, Evanston

491-9555

NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY

Drama & Film
Travel / Camping / Hiking
Science Fiction & Fantasy
Health / Homecraft & Shelter
Fiction & Philosophy

Ask Them Why

Ask a **VISTA** volunteer why he works for a year organizing citizens to help ex-offenders find jobs. Ask other **VISTA** volunteers why they work for a year across America to change the injustices caused by poverty. **VISTA:** Volunteers in Service to America. Ask them:

VISTA

Contact the Chicago Area Recruiting Office by calling collect (312) 353-4990 Mon-Fri 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Rebuilding in the South Bronx

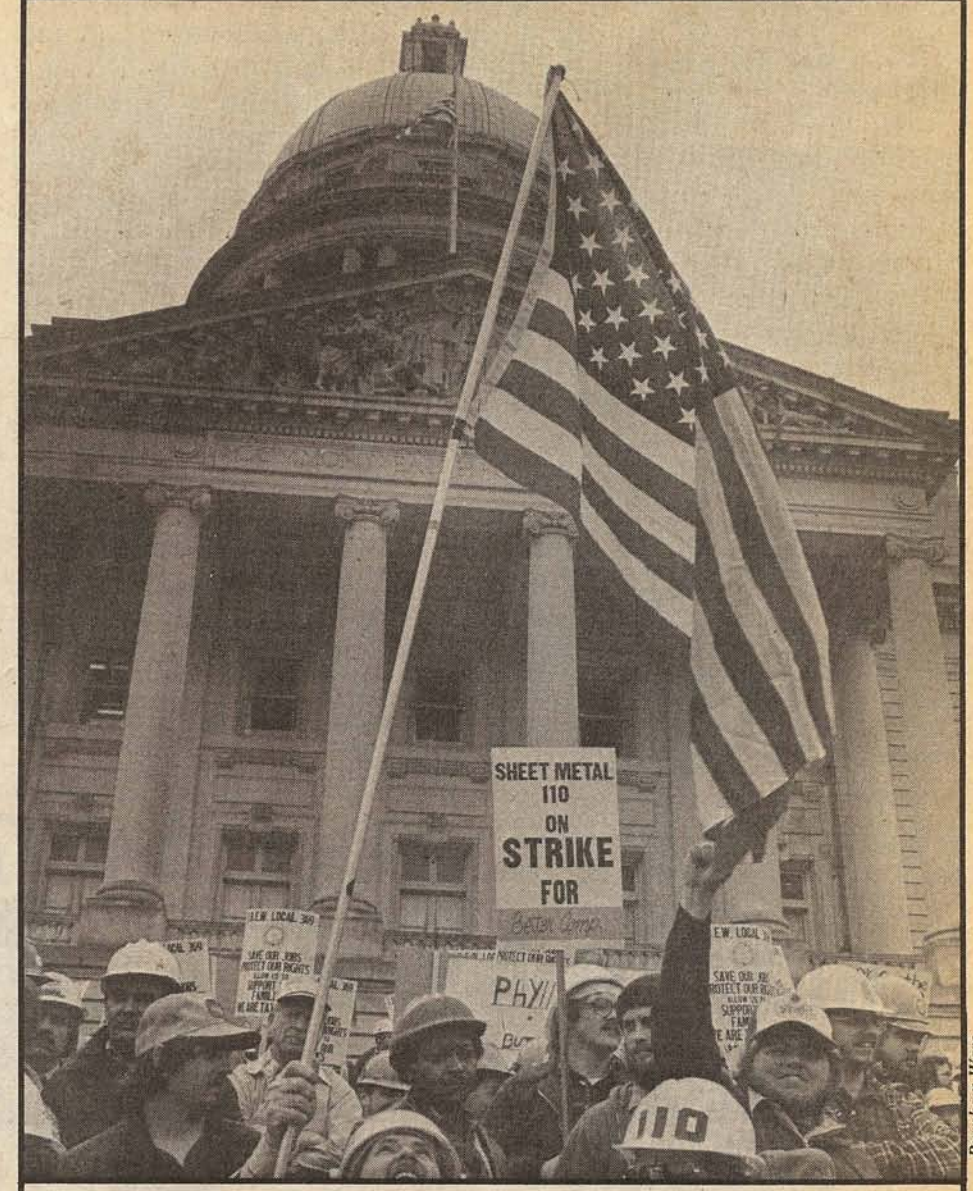
lege to learn building management and to receive superintendents licenses. Currently, they are considering establishing a management outlet and an extermination unit to keep buildings in shape.

UTT is developing an entire block off Tremont street to serve as a model of what community labor can do for an area. "In the buildings we're involved with, we try to make sure that all materials used are up to specifications," says Rivera. "Some of the developers who are rehabbing are doing it to make a profit and they don't want to use proper materials. Some of them are leary of us for this reason."

Organizing tenants is also an important aspect of UTT. "In all the buildings we're working on we get involved with the tenants to make sure that their rights are not being violated. We urge tenants living in buildings that are going to be rehabbed to leave their names with us so that we can make sure they get first chance to move back in once the buildings are ready. After a year long struggle two of our members were appointed manager and superintendent of 1899 Belmont, a federally-funded Section 8 high-rise. We also have a community board which oversees the management."

Despite all of UTT's success and accomplishments in the South Bronx, José Rivera remains modest; "Temporarily what we have done is to give youth and the community as a whole, some hope after 20 years of phony promises and nothing being done."□

15,000 Protest Disability Cuts



Burnham Ware

Frankfort, KY – Fifteen thousand union workers gathered at the steps of the Kentucky State Capitol on March 19, to protest changes in the, then current, workmen's compensation law proposed by Governor Brown and the state legislature.

House Bill 532 would reduce benefits to partially disabled workers. A large number of unions were represented, ranging from the United Mine Workers to a small group of union-affiliated school teachers. Not all of the workers were from Kentucky. A number were from out-of-state because the issue of anti-labor legislation affects everyone. Speakers noted the nation-wide effort by right-wing business interests to roll back pro-labor legislation and laws.

While many hoped that the demonstration would persuade the General Assembly to table the bill, such was not the case, as it was recently passed in the House and Senate and will be signed by the Governor.

– Burnham Ware

"Making Life Rough For Them"

Three General Assistance Clients Turn The Tables On The Department Of Public Aid

"These kinds of things are happening in communities all over the state. Caseworkers don't care about the way they act when they are out in the field (visiting clients). They go out into the field, feeling like they have a little power and make life miserable for people," said Walter Tunis, a seven-year welfare advocate in Uptown.

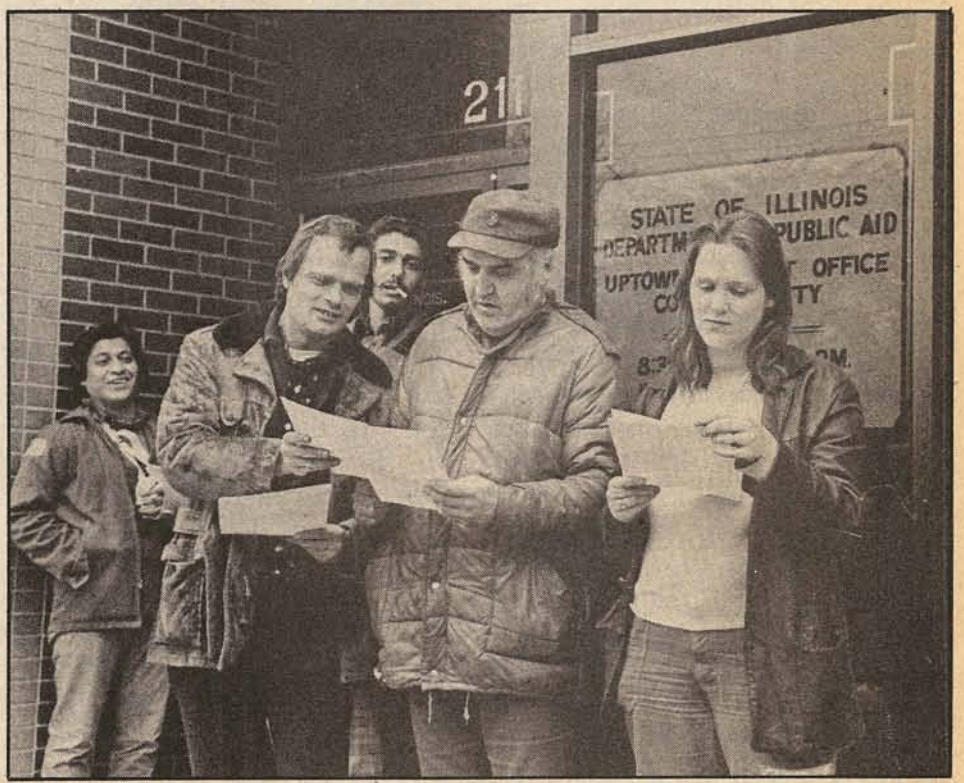
"Let the welfare department know everyday that the people are tired of abuse and disrespect."

Millions of Americans, hundreds of thousands of Chicagoans, and several thousand Uptown residents are all too familiar with the general assistance program of the Department of Public Aid. For a very few dollars in cash and food stamps a month, the agency tries to strip the clients of their dignity. The program is run by the county, the city, the township or the state itself. It makes no difference who runs the program, because the people on it are at the very bottom of America's workforce, they are unemployed. The system lets them know it every opportunity it gets.

Walter Tunis describes how a small group of general assistance recipients forced the Illinois Department of Public Aid, Uptown District Office to remove a caseworker.

"You have to take action. There are not enough people who know how to begin a grievance against a caseworker who abuses or disrespects them. The caseworkers won't usually tell people about grievances. We've felt for a while that a lot of grievances that go through the hands of caseworkers never get past the waste basket. The best way around this problem is to make out a grievance within seven days of the date of the incident, and hand it direcrtly to the welfare office manager. Make him or her give you a copy right on the spot. If the office manager won't talk to you, bring the grievance to the regional office (for the north side of Chicago), at 510 N. Dearborn. Chicago, 793-2200.

"At first, three or four people came in who were having problems with the caseworker, Ramos. Then I saw there was a pattern to the problems. He didn't want to help people. He was too busy harassing people. I had eight or nine appeals in, when I figured we needed a better plan. It was a simple plan. We got signatures on petitions demanding his removal and filed grievances against him. It took three months to do it. We had to do it right. We didn't want a sloppy job. We wanted to make life rough at the Lawrence Avenue office so they would stop making life rough for us."



Walter Tunis (left), welfare advocate, stands outside Lawrence Ave. Public Aid office with Clarence Isaacs and Pam Hill, two Uptown residents who filed grievances and got petitions signed demanding the removal of caseworker Ramos.

Clarence Isaacs was one of the people who filed a grievance. He also carried the petitions and got most of the 200 signatures. "I filed the client grievance on him because of the way he acted with me. He came to my new house and looked in my refrigerator. I didn't know what he was looking for. I asked him if he was hungry and he said, 'No I'm just watching you. You're a no good son of a bitch.' I marked it on my calendar, the day he came over and did that. He shouldn't even be on the job he's on now. He should be out of the welfare office completely. I don't push or hurt anybody. But it's a relief to have him away from me. And I'm proud to know that me and some other people from the neighborhood got him away. It was easy to get the petitions signed. All the people knew Ramos or knew of him. I went everywhere in the neighborhood, wherever people congregate. Even people who own or work in the stores around here signed the petition, people read it and signed."

Mr. Alvin Smith of Magnolia Street filed another grievance against Ramos. Mr. Smith suffered severe injuries when he was forced to jump from the fourth-story window of a burning building on December 29, 1979. "They assigned Ramos to me while I was in the hospital. I wasn't able to pick up my check at the currency exchange, so they sent it back to the welfare office. He had told the currency exchange to send my check to him as soon as it arrived. He told me I'd be getting it at the house within ten days. I waited a month and a half. A friend of mine called him on the phone to ask about my check and food stamps and medical card. Twice he hung up on her and once he called her a fool.

"I filed a client grievance because he had no reason to treat me like that. I'm entitled to those benefits and it's supposed to be his job to get them to me. In the end, it turned out to be no problem – thanks to Walter and the Coalition."

After 200 people signed petitions demanding Ramos' removal and filed grievances against him, the Lawrence Ave. welfare office removed him as a caseworker.

A few weeks later, Ms. Pam Hill accompanied Tunis to the actual grievance hearing. Later she explained to KEEP STRONG what happened. "We went to the grievance hearing at Lawrence Avenue. One of the two men we had spoken to downtown when we delivered the grievances was there. Mr. Ramos was there and the union steward was there. The supervisor of caseworkers was there also. They didn't want the man from downtown to stay, but he wouldn't leave. Ramos tried saying that I had misunderstood what he was telling me, when I filed a grievance against him. I said, 'I didn't misunderstand anything you said.' They all started lying. The union steward wanted to throw the grievance out because he said I didn't file it within seven days of the incident. Walter and I got mad and walked out. Walter told them, 'We'll have a demonstration here tomorrow with TV cameras. We can't get anything done here, so we'll go back to the people.' Before we got back to the Coalition (Heart of Uptown Coalition) office, Bowman, the head man at the Lawrence office, had called for us. He was scared because he knew the Coalition could have a demonstration with cameras. Bowman said that Ramos would be taken off his general assistance caseload and he would not be working in the field anymore."

Walter Tunis analyzed the event for KEEP STRONG, as he tried to draw the lesson out clearly, "I started to work as a welfare advocate in this neighborhood in 1973. I know of only two caseworkers that have been removed as caseworkers from the Lawrence office for this reason in seven years. We worked on this one for three months, close to four hours a day. We interviewed more than a dozen of his clients, who had complaints. Many of them were afraid to file grievances. Afraid they would get cut off welfare. I think the petitions had a lot of effect, when the Public Aid officials saw that there was widespread support for our case against Ramos. But the grievances had a stronger impact, because individuals were willing to come forward to outline their complaints against the man. That is why the grievance hearing never really took place. The welfare officials didn't want to hear the truth, the facts. They couldn't answer them.

"The most important thing is to let them (welfare caseworkers and supervisors) know everyday that we have a community of people who are tired of abuse and disrespect."□

Work Study Benefits Upheld

Maude Stewart — "I know I have a legal right — you can win."

CHICAGO – A recent federal court ruling in Chicago will affect several thousand mothers who receive Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) and attend college throughout Illinois.

On March 21, U.S. Federal Court Judge Stanley J. Roszkowski enjoined (stopped) the Illinois Department of Public Aid from denying benefits to ADC mothers who participated in college work-study programs.

A class action suit, filed over two years ago by three women who were on ADC and attending college, sought to block the state Public Aid Department from "treating monies received by AFDC recipients under the work-study program as earned income." The state's practice had been to cut welfare grants in a dollar-for-dollar ratio with the monthly paychecks received by the student mothers.

The state policy, the plaintiffs explained, put student mothers in a difficult predicament. Either they were "denied benefits because they were on work-study or they were forced to drop out of work-study programs because their monthly ADC grant was reduced and they could no longer afford to stay in school."

Judge Roszkowski's order should change much of that. The judge directed the Illinois Department of Public Aid to "instruct their employees to change all decisions made counting work-study income as regular (not exempt) income." The court order requires the Public Aid Department to notify the clients who were denied benefits in the last two years because they participated in work-study or were forced to withdraw from college for financial reasons.

Maude Stewart was in a pre-law program at DePaul University two years ago, when she joined two other mothers to file the suit. Two years and one major federal court decision later, and the woman is still angry and hardly finished. "It was an injustice by the Department of Public Aid. They were insensitive to people going to school, trying to improve themselves and their condition. A person shouldn't be punished just because a caseworker sees they are determined to do something with their life. Since 1977 when they first started cutting my grant and continually cutting it, I have suffered much pain and agony. I know I have a legal right and this proves you can win."□

THE HAIR FORCE
HAIR STYLE CENTER
SLIM
Cutting & Styling
For Men and Women
3517 N. Halsted • Chicago Phone 477-6777

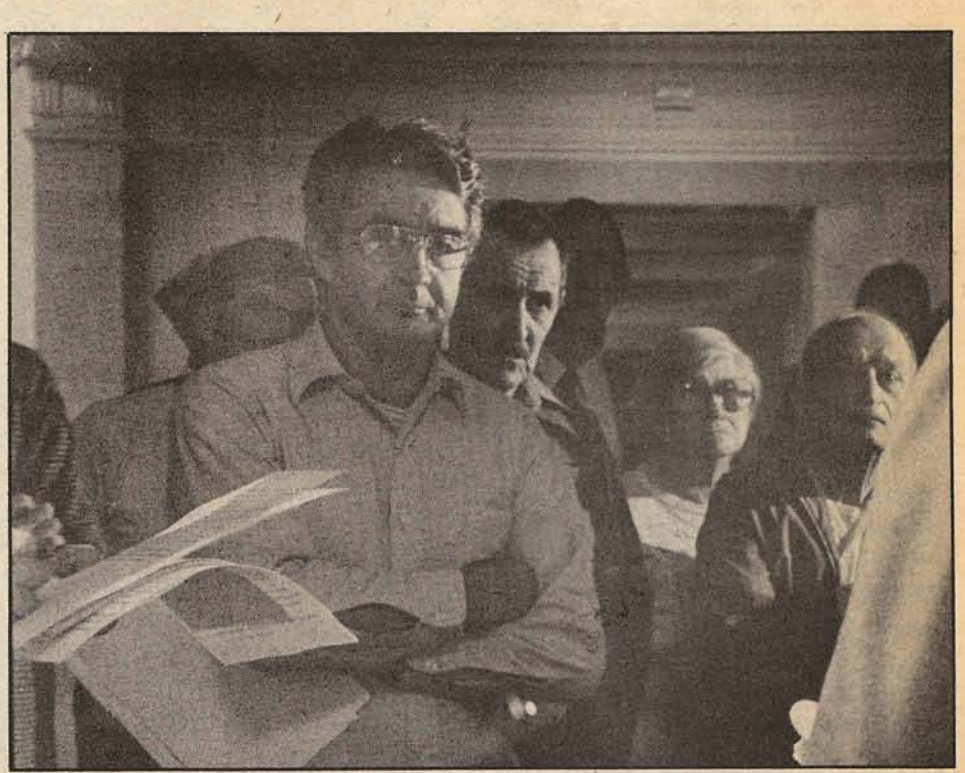
SPECIALIZING in Drapes, Leathers, Suedes & Hats
MAGNOLIA CLEANERS
728-4442
1230 W. Wilson Ave.

PHONE 871-2113
Mary's Hair Hutt
WEAVING • HAIR RELAXERS
LAYER CUTS • WOMEN, MEN & CHILDREN
OPEN 10:00 AM - 7:00 PM
TUE. THRU SAT.
3744 N. BROADWAY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60613

For Men, Women and Children
Specializing in Naturals and Blowouts
TERRELL'S AFRO BARBER SHOP
3752 N. Broadway
525-9866 5 Chairs 525-0022
No Waiting
Jerri & Calif. Curls
Shoe Shine Tues - Sat
Air Conditioned 9 am – 7 pm

THE CHICAGO HOUSING TENANTS ORGANIZATION
539 North Ave. Chicago, IL 60610
If you have any problems or questions about public housing, call
337-0218

Chicago Area Black Lung Association Reports



Chicago Area Black Lung Association, including former Chairman Lawrence Zornes, during demonstration for health clinic in Uptown — 1977.

"We want to call the attention of the people that's working now, because they might just be going along now, thinking everything's all right. They might not know that some kind of occupational disease could strike them. The people have to understand what's happening to them. Then they'll be in a position to demand safe conditions and better jobs. I believe that the fight over black lung is really the key to unlock the future so that people can see what is really happening...more people are taking notice and can see this is for ex-miners and for all the working and poor class of people. The Chicago Area Black Lung Association is reaching out to them to help build the future for all of us."

Lawrence Zornes
Past Chairman
Chicago Area Black Lung
Association

In the 1950s the coal industry was in trouble. This caused no great hardship for the big executives and the stockholders, but for the coal miners and their families it was a disaster. Because the big coal companies had raped the Appalachian land and made coal mining almost the only employment available in that region, many families were forced to migrate to cities like Chicago. Taking their place among other displaced workers, they hit the daily pay "slave markets" with the hope that eventually they would find stable jobs and decent housing.

These ex-miners also had black lung disease. Black lung disease is caused by breathing in coal dust and it is a slow, progressive disease. Stuck in Chicago with the worst living and working conditions, their lung problems were bound to become further aggravated. There were no doctors or social workers who recognized the disease and the problems it created.

In 1969, a federal law providing benefits to black lung victims was finally passed. A key reason for its passage was the working miners who went on strike against the murderous conditions in the coal mines. However, ex-miners in the Chicago area found it almost impossible to collect the benefits they were entitled to.

Many coal field migrants suffered and died from black lung disease while help was not available to them. There are hundreds of stories concerning the abuses against black lung victims. There is the story of Arthur Smith who died

at age 56. He was bed-ridden for a year and slowly suffocated without medical attention and never received a black lung benefit check. Or the story of Jose Galvan who died at the age of 60. He had been to the Board of Health but was turned away. His autopsy proved that he had black lung for many years.

Because of these abuses the Chicago Area Black Lung Association was organized. Hundreds of ex-miners and widows from all over the Chicago area have become active members in the Association, donating their time, what money they have, and ideas that come from generations of struggle both in the coal fields and in Chicago. Uniting with the Black Lung Associations in the coal fields, these ex-miners and widows won the passage of a new black lung benefits law in 1978. This law gave all the old miners who had been denied under the old law another chance to get benefits.

Members of CABLA brought the facts about black lung in Chicago, to specialists in occupational medicine and linked up with other poor and working people in the Uptown community, in a successful struggle for a comprehensive people's health center with a special black lung facility. The Uptown People's Health Center opened in September, 1978. This much needed health facility is now in danger of losing federal funding, because the County Board of Supervisors refuses to honor its contract.

The struggle of black lung victims contains some valuable lessons for other working people who are exposed daily to unsafe and unhealthy working conditions and who do not receive adequate health care.

"...People have to understand what's happening — occupational disease could strike them..."

One such group is workers who have worked with asbestos. Asbestos has been used mainly in shipyards and pipe insulation. However, between 1945 and 1973, asbestos was used to spray buildings under construction. Other workers have also been exposed to asbestos. Although it was known to be a serious health hazard prior to the 1930s, little has been done to inform asbestos workers of the serious threat to their health until recently. In 1918, a federal bureaucrat named Hoffman published a report which stated that insurance companies did not like to insure asbestos workers because they died early.

By the 1930s, standards of safe exposure levels were developed. As the levels of safe exposure were lowered, death from asbestosis (massive calcification of the lining of the lung) dropped, while deaths from asbestos-related cancers increased. Seventy-thousand (70,000) workers die each year from asbestos-related cancers.

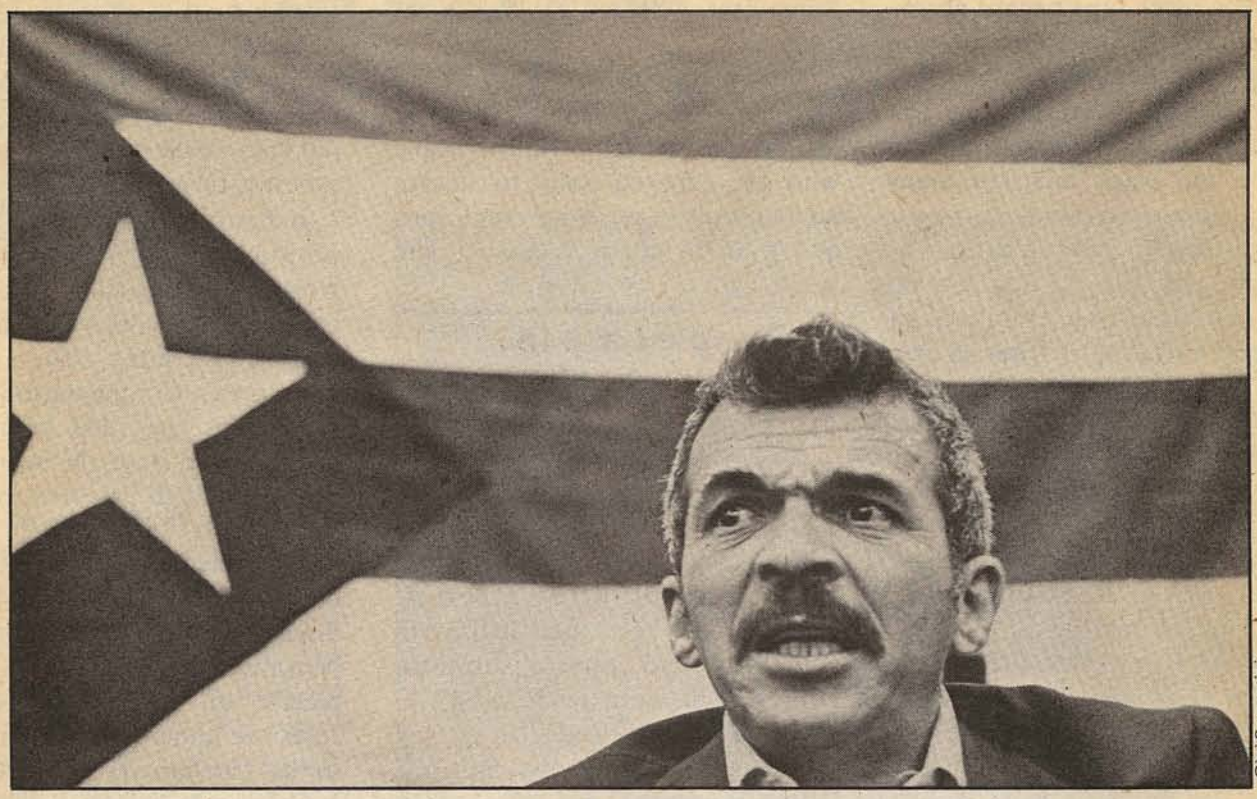
Asbestosis has a long latency period, which means that the worker will usually not develop cancer for 10-30 years after exposure. Under the Illinois Workmen's Compensation Law, a claim must be filed within three years of the date the worker was last exposed to asbestos, or within three years of the date of the worker's death. This means that the majority of workers who have the disease will not receive any compensation nor will their widows receive any benefits. Asbestosis cases are under litigation in several states. On January 31, 1980, Judge J. Calvitt Clarke, Jr., in the Eastern District Court of Virginia, overturned a $1.74 million jury award to four shipyard workers. The judge ruled that attorneys for the plaintiffs (victims of asbestosis) must prove that specific asbestos disease symptoms were caused by specific exposures to asbestos fibers. What this means is that attorneys must show "which fibers and which breath" caused the damage.□

Spend-Low Grocery
1029 W. Argyle
769-2933
Helping to improve Argyle St. for our customers
Open Every Day 8am — 10pm
FREE DELIVERY

Barney is Back
in the bakery
BARNEY'S BAKERY
4950 N. SHERIDAN
CHICAGO, IL 60640
334-2820
With a complete line of sugar-free pastries and low calorie sweets
PLUS ALL THE GOODIES
7:30 am — 6 pm

CHUCK'S
Used Furniture
and
Appliances
1370 W. Wilson • 271-1755

Q & A – Rafael Cancel Miranda



Gini Sorrentini

"People Have To Be Free To Have Free Choice"

Since 1898 Puerto Rico has been a colony of the United States. In the 1950s the Nationalist movement for Puerto Rican independence swelled and two events attracted world-wide attention. On November 1, 1950, two Nationalists attacked Blair House, the U.S. presidential mansion, to protest President Truman's sending troops to crush a rebellion in Puerto Rico. In 1954, four Nationalists sprayed gunfire from the gallery in the U.S. Congress, demanding independence for Puerto Rico and the release of several Nationalist prisoners.

This past September, following years of international pressure and a mass movement in the United States, the Four Nationalists – Lolita Lebron, Oscar Collazo, Irving Flores and Rafael Cancel Miranda – were released from federal prison where they had been serving 75-year sentences. A fifth Nationalist, Andres Figueroa Cordero, died of cancer last year, following his release from prison. The Nationalists were the longest-held political prisoners in the Western Hemisphere.

The following excerpt is from an interview with Rafael Cancel Miranda, conducted by U.S. delegates who attended the Second International Conference In Solidarity With the Independence of Puerto Rico, held in Mexico City, November, 1979.

Q: Why did you do what you did?

A: What happened on November 1, 1950 was a reaction to something that was happening in Puerto Rico. There was a revolt in Puerto Rico against the U.S. imperialists. So the U.S. government sent their planes and bombers to Puerto Rico and we fought back. But, U.S. propaganda

said it was political fighting between Puerto Ricans.

So Oscar and I went to Washington to let the world know how it was not a fight between Puerto Ricans, but a fight between Puerto Rico and the imperialists of the U.S. government. That was the reason for the November 1 attack.

Now, the action on March 1, 1954 – Irving, Lolita and me. At that time many Puerto Rican Nationalists were in prison, among them, my own father.

At the time the U.S. government was using all their propaganda to tell the world that the Puerto Ricans were very satisfied with being a colony of the United States. They introduced a resolution in the United Nations about the Puerto Rican situation. Puerto Rico was considered an independent territory of the United States, so every year the U.S. had to report to a committee of the U.N. The U.S. had complete control of the U.N. back then, and got the resolution passed 22-18. They were saying to the whole world: "The Puerto Rican people are satisfied. They are not a colony or a slave country. They are a sovereign country, so we don't have to report every year to you." Now, 25 years later, the U.N. says that Puerto Rico is a colony.

This is what we were trying to prove – that all the propaganda of the U.S. government was false. We were still a colony, exploited and not satisfied with it. So we decided we had to do something about it, and the only thing we had was our own lives. We had to go to Washington and die if necessary. That's why we bought one-way tickets. We never expected to come back.

We went to Washington to let the world know – "No, Puerto Rico was not satisfied being a slave to the United States. We were willing to die or do whatever is necessary for our freedom.

Q: How does your life tie into the lives of Puerto Ricans here in Chicago and New York now?

A: All I can say to our brothers and sisters here is that they should openly realize why they are in the U.S., why so many are in the ghettos. They are here because we are forced to come here because of the political, socio-economic situation of Puerto Rico which is controlled by the U.S. We are forced from the homeland to work for the Yankees, doing shit labor. The U.S. is ruled by the big corporations who have the control.

To them I say, "Puerto Rico is their country." That's why it's so hard for them to identify with the culture of the U.S. They belong to a different culture. When they go to Puerto Rico they are at home, because they see people like them. It is vital to fight to get our home back. Here we are foreigners, aliens. They say you are American, but they see you as a Puerto Rican.

It's vital to get our home back. Otherwise, we're going to end up in the ghettos, not knowing who we are, or trying to please the Anglo-Saxons so we can survive, rather than be the masters of our own lives.

We have to do a little booking here and there, so we can get away from the ghetto, get a little extra dollar to pay for the education of the children. We don't run our lives because we're out of Puerto Rico. I'm talking English, but that does not make me less Puerto Rican.

We don't control immigration. If you're from Santo Domingo, Mexico, or any other country and you want to go to Puerto Rico, you have to ask the U.S. consulate. We can't say who can come to our house. The Americans tell you who can or who can't go to our country.

Gini Sorrentini

Lolita Lebron (left) and Rafael Cancel Miranda (right) – "We were still a colony, exploited, not satisfied. We had to do something about it and the only thing we had was our lives."

We are an agricultural country, but they destroyed our agriculture. When we are free we can create our own agriculture. Seventeen percent of the land is U.S. military bases. If they get into a war we're going to be in trouble, because we're one of the main targets. The U.S. is the main target of the enemy.

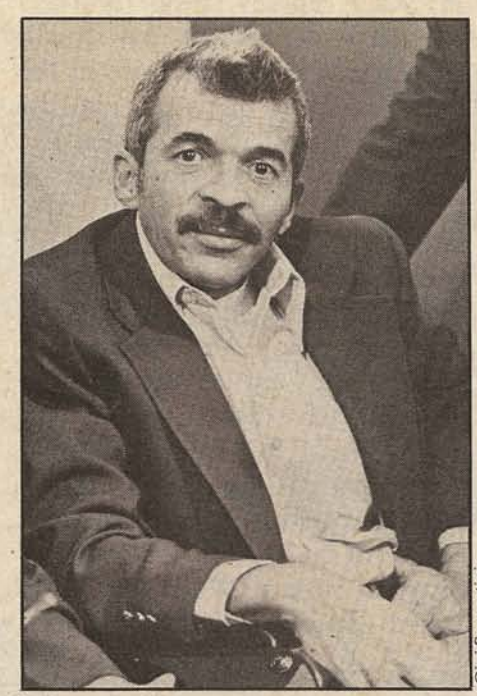
The Americans invaded Puerto Rico in 1898 by force. Thousands of Puerto Ricans died, were killed and murdered. Everytime the U.S. has a war – World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam – thousands of young Puerto Ricans will be there. It's not our war. They sent me to prison when I was 18 just because I refused to go kill in Korea. Korea had done nothing to me – they are not my enemies.

But you have gone and invaded my country and have taken it away from me. You are the enemy. We are waiting. If we are free we will work for ourselves, develop our resources and our minds for ourselves – not the North Americans.

Another thing has happened.... We have to buy everything at the price they set for us. If you are in the neighborhood and there is only one store, you're not allowed to buy at other stores, so this one store sets the price of everything you need. If there are many other stores where you can buy, then competition starts and prices are cheaper.

This happens in the case of Puerto Rico. In 1898 we could practice international trade. But today we can only buy through the U.S. They don't allow us to buy through anyone else. Today the prices in the U.S. are the highest anywhere. In Puerto Rico working people earn less than they do in the U.S., but prices are 25 percent higher than in New York. We also have to transport whatever we buy through the U.S. merchant fleet which has the highest prices. Even the U.S. government uses the Panama Canal.

There is a matter of dignity – a strange word, nowadays, because



Gini Sorrentini

you can't count dignity with money in a society where profit is before the people. It is a matter of dignity not to be a slave of anyone, to be a colony of anyone, to be exploited by anyone. We go through life once; we must have the courage to be free.

Q: Does Puerto Rico want to become a state?

A: When you talk about free choice for Puerto Rico I see a man hanging by his neck. And they say he has a free choice.

Puerto Rico is hanging by its neck. The rope they are using is the socio-economic political control they have over our lives. They control the bread, TV, the education system. Then they say: "This man with a rope on his neck is free to make a choice." They have many of our people confused – ignorant, but not stupid. They sell realities to our people which are not realities because they control everything that goes into our minds. The extraordinary thing about the Puerto Rican people is that there are still a few alive who are fighting, who the U.S. ruling class hasn't been able to deform.

A little secret to the U.S. that maybe people have forgotten: When the U.S. was just 13 colonies and the people were fighting for independence, only a small minority were fighting. Sam Adams said, "When the people of the U.S. suspected the revolutionaries were fighting for independence, the people avoided them." There was such a minority fighting for independence even France had to come and give them a hand.

Today they say that Puerto Rico doesn't want independence, but freedom and independence is there for the U.S. When you had to fight for it, how many went to Canada and England to escape freedom? When you are a colony that happens, and with Puerto Rico, more so, because the U.S controls everything.

People have to be free to have free choice. Before there can be elections there has to be a transfer of power to the Puerto Rican people. The U.N. agreed to that. You don't have to be smart to know that those who control, control your judgement.

So when they talk about Puerto Rico, they better look back in history and know themselves.

We are here and we say, we want freedom. □

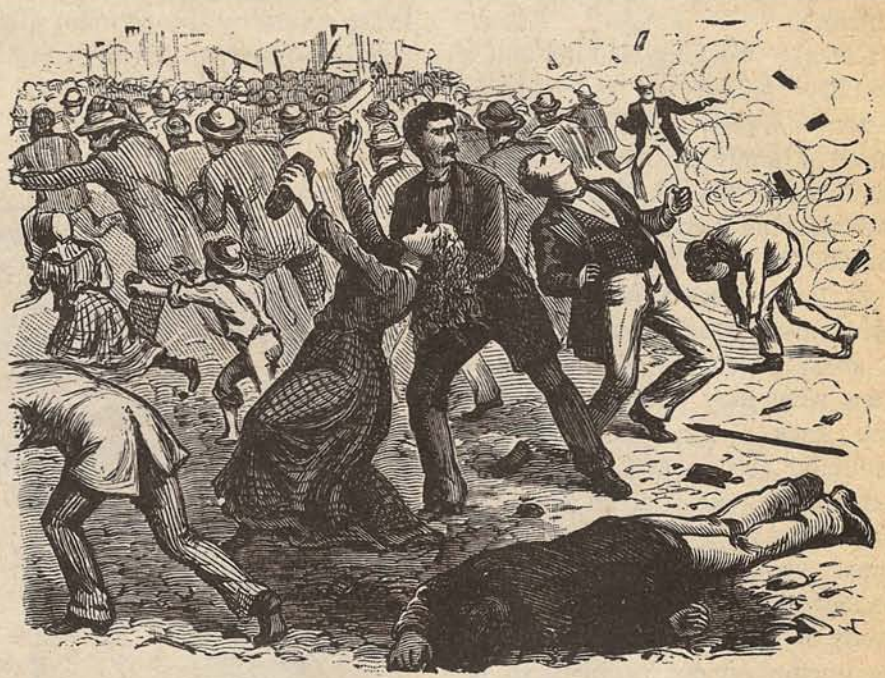
Chicago's Great Strike

More than 15,000 Chicago workers joined the Great Strike of 1877 – demanding an eight hour day and a living wage...Mass meetings of 5,000 turned into the bloodiest street battles in Chicago history.

By Eric Hirsch

One third of a million American workers were walking picket lines across this country in February of this year. They struck for living wages and human working conditions as hundreds of thousands of their brothers and sisters had struck each and every month before.

Firemen across Chicago walked out of work for 24 days seeking recognition for their union. As the strike reached its third week, they issued a call for support to working people throughout the city. The threat of a general strike, once a page in history books, loomed large over the city. Below Eric Hirsch remembers the anger, force and violence of Chicago's first and only general strike.



When the police arrived the crowd resisted – fighting with sticks and stones and a few guns.

The U.S. experienced its first great labor uprising just over a century ago in 1877. The nation was in the fourth year of an economic slump that hit Chicago hard. Many Chicago workers experience very poor working conditions now. But things were even worse in the 1870's because workers had not yet begun to band together in unions. Even before the depression, supposedly full-time workers, were unemployed for as many as four days a week, wages were extremely low and attempts to organize unions were forcibly resisted by employers. Workers were paid when the employer felt like it, sick pay was unknown, and safety standards did not exist. Low wages forced workers and their families to live in crowded, rat-infested tenements or in small frame shacks under unsanitary conditions.

The depression made these problems impossible since already low wages were cut. Like other workers, railroad men were hurt. They did not have a strong union and many got less pay than unskilled workers. They worked long hours under unsafe conditions when they could get work. They were forced to buy in company stores, to pay to stay at high-priced company hotels and to repair their

Businessmen like Marshall Field posted

own engines. Many wound up in debt to the railroad companies!

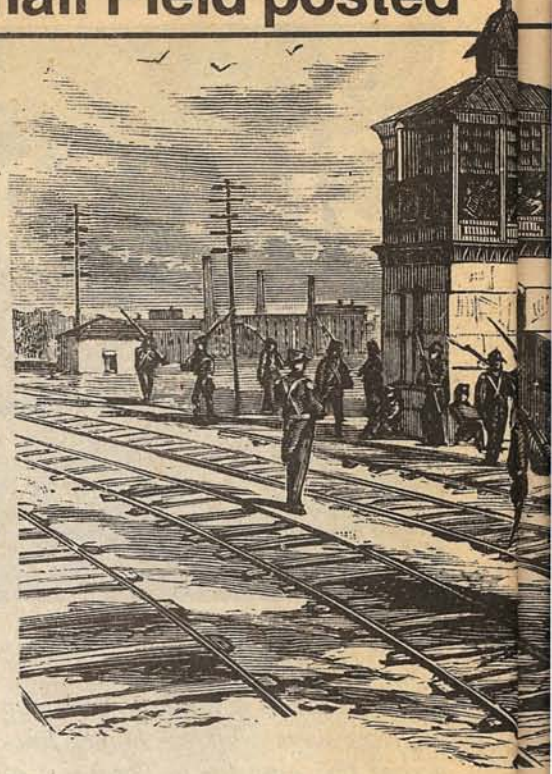
When yet another wage cut was made on July 16, 1877, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad workers in Martinsburg, West Virginia walked off their jobs. The Great Strike had begun. The strike soon spread to other cities on the B & O line – Cumberland, Maryland and Newark, Ohio – and then to other railroads like the Pennsylvania Railroad, and finally to major railroad cities like Pittsburgh and Chicago.

Chicago workers had as much hostility toward the railroads as eastern workers. Wage cuts had resulted in family incomes so low that basic necessities – food, shelter, and clothing – could not be purchased. By July 21, some of the city's labor leaders had begun to call thousands of workers together in mass meetings. The workers knew what they were fighting for. One dock worker said, "I'm a boathand getting $12 a month. I just want to keep from starving, that's what we want, nothing else." There were calls to place the management of all railroads in the hands of the government, and for the unemployment problem to be dealt with by having an eight hour day for all workers.

As is true today, the workers faced opposition from the city's business leaders and elected officials. Railroad officials moved their freight cars and locomotives out of the city. Businessmen like Marshall Field, Cyrus McCormick and others armed their employees and added additional guards at their plants and stores. Mayor Heath ordered the call-up of 2,000 National Guard reservists and swore in 450 special policemen. And he asked the federal government to order six companies of infantry to Chicago from Dakota where they had been fighting the Native American people. This was no idle threat; state militia and federal troops had been used in attempts to put down the strike in eastern cities.

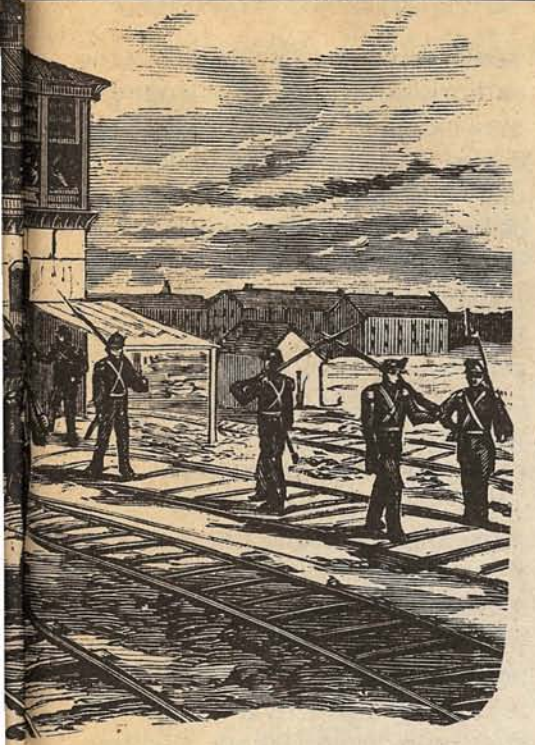
On Monday, July 23, 15,000 workers gathered in the city's industrial section – the near west side. They came from all over the city, carrying torches and signs in various languages. The crisis had led to solidarity among many ethnic groups – German, Irish, Scandinavian, East European – a kind of unity that had not been seen in the city before. Speakers expressed support for the eastern strikers and criticized railroad management for expecting families to live on starvation wages of less than one dollar a day. They encouraged workers to band together, to organize to increase their common right. Many of the speeches were quite militant – "Workingmen are right, police are wrong. Only when we organize in regiments and battalions can we win real victories!"

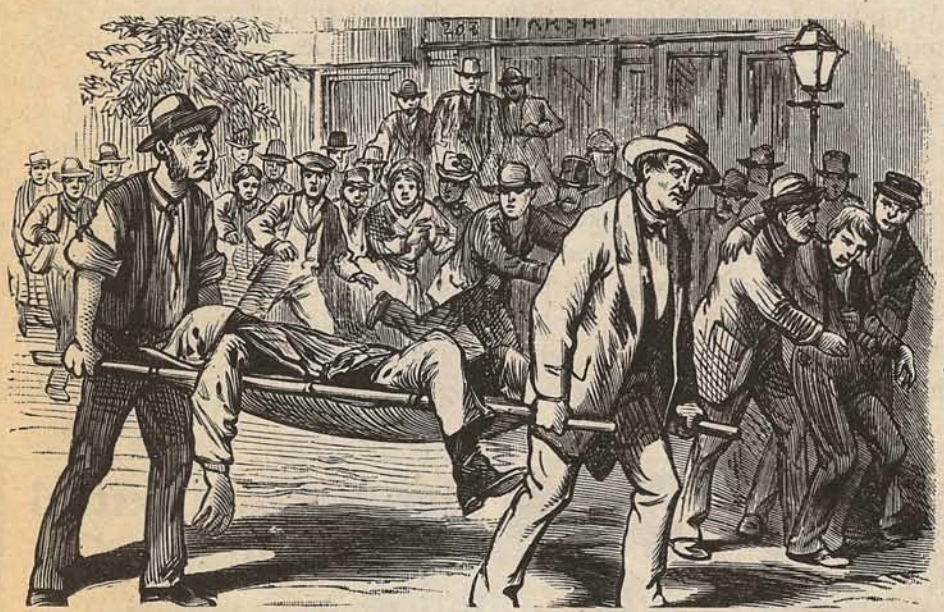
The strike began a few hours after this mass meeting when forty Michigan Central Railroad workers walked off their jobs and demanded more pay. They brought out other Central workers the next day, but they didn't stop there. They



Top: Militia guard switch house; Left: Striking workers defend themselves against National Guard; Right: Workers carry one of the dead killed by police.

national guard at their stores.





marched along the Chicago River to the freight yards of the B & O and the Illinois Central, shutting down freight traffic and stopping all work. The growing crowd began to visit other workplaces — first machine shops and iron works, then lumber yards, brickyards, and packinghouses — all the while chanting "We Want Labor and Justice!" and "Down with the Wages of Slavery!" One railroad worker shouted, "We are working for the rights of all! Work must stop until wages are restored to the whole line!" By midafternoon Tuesday, freight traffic had stopped and so had most work in the city. The next day's headlines read, "The General Strike In Chicago."

The strike leaders urged the workers to be peaceful and orderly. But the workers were no match for the violence started by big business and city authorities. The mayor closed all saloons and ordered the militia to their armories. Citizen defense committees of bankers, merchants, and lawyers were formed to reinforce the heavily armed police. Thousands more special police were recruited when a prominent business leader offered to pay for them. Guns and ammunition were sold to the wealthier citizens and brought to City Hall. Business loaned horses for new cavalry companies. The federal troops were due to arrive in the city.

The mayor and the daily papers urged the wealthy to organize for "self-defense." But they really had aggressive action against the workers in mind. The *Chicago Times* suggested this about striking sailors, "Hand grenades should be thrown among these union sailors, who are striving to obtain higher wages and less hours. By such treatment they would be taught a valuable lesson and other strikers could take warning from their fate." The *Chicago Tribune* commented, "When a tramp asks you for bread, put strychnine or arsenic on it and he will not trouble you any more, and others will keep out of the neighborhood." Others suggested cold lead and lynchings for the workers, and that cannon balls should be fired into the starving bellies of strikers.

It was not difficult for the workers to figure out who their enemies were. A union veteran, "We fought for the big bugs, but what have the capitalists done for us? We must bring the capitalists down to our level with powder and ball." A young working man argued, "The rich and poor must change places. That would not be necessary if the workingmen were treated fairly. Now we are looked down upon and despised." And an Irish boathand said this at a rally, "We know what we're doing and we know what we're fighting for. We're fighting those God-damned capitalists."

But it was not the working people who were the aggressors. The police obliged the business class's call for the blood of strikers by breaking up a peaceful meeting of 5,000 workers on Tuesday the 24th, injuring many. Several thousand workers

"The rich and poor must change places."

and neighborhood residents gathered at the viaduct at Halsted and 16th St. on the evening of the 25th to check on the work stoppage. As they were dispersing, the police arrived and began firing into the crowd. Thousands of other workers joined in the fight that followed, stoning railroad buildings and cars. The police were driven back at first, but were eventually reinforced. When the battle was over, three were found dead, and eight had been wounded. All were workers.

But this was only a taste of the violence which was to come. On the morning of the 26th the crowds reformed, again at the Halsted and 16th St. viaduct. They began cutting telegraph wires and stopping streetcars. When the police arrived the crowd resisted, fighting with sticks and stones and a few guns. The police seemed to be winning until 5,000 workers came to the crowds rescue. The crowd included many women and young workers, people of all backgrounds. The *Tribune* gave the women credit for most of the workers' actions during the course of the strike. The arrival of more workers led the police to

Striking workers were arrested and forced to work on construction gangs – repairing railroad tracks.

fire at will into the crowd, dropping half a dozen in their tracks. The police were soon reinforced by mounted militia and the Second Federal Regiment. The troops advanced, pursuing the workers down Halsted and Archer.

The fight went on through the day. Small groups of workers engaged in a kind of guerilla warfare, using alleys, streets, and rooftops to harass the police and troops. Residents of working class neighborhoods helped those who were injured and refused to tell the authorities where the wounded were hiding. Police and troops were denied water and food. Police brutality continued as a squad of special police attacked a peaceful meeting of cabinetmakers at 12th and Halsted. They killed one and wounded may others. The cabinetmakers only offense – discussing the eight hour day. Charges were later made against two of the police who participated in this raid. They were found guilty of provoking a criminal riot and fined six cents each!

By Friday the 27th, the battles were over. A victory for the businessmen and city officials had been assured by the arrival of the federal troops from Dakota. Eighteen workers and strikers had died in the disturbances. Although all labor meetings were prohibited after this week, many strikes continued – by streetcar workers, stonecutters, harnessmakers, iron workers, cigarmakers, switchmen, carpenters and others. The police were forced to continue to patrol the working class communities in order to prevent further resistance.

Eric Hirsch belongs to the Hyde Park Tenants Union.

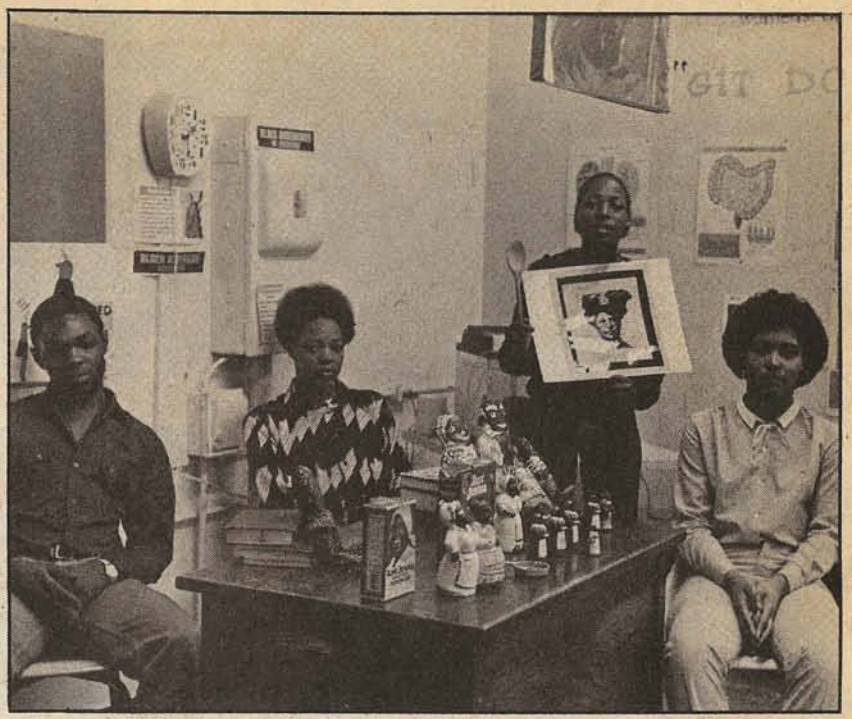
1217 W. Wilson
Chicago, Illinois 60640
784-4450
Sid & Ted

Herb's Pest Control & Construction Co.
For Fast, Dependable Service
CALL NOW
821-5571 or 821-5572
Homes, Industrial & Commercial Properties
COMPLETE CONTROL FOR
Roaches • Waterbugs • Silverfish • Termites
Rats • Mice • Ants • Squirrels
MOST MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED
LICENSED EXTERMINATORS & GENERAL CONTRACTOR

Lumumba Jackson Students – Finalists In Chicago Metro History Fair

Seven students from Lumumba Jackson Community Learning Center, a small private independent school on Chicago's near north side, entered two projects in the Chicago Metro History Fair March 28, 1980. The fair, open to all public and private schools in Chicago, was held at North Park College. The students' projects were entitled, "Views of Chicago Through The Eyes of a Black Elder," and "Nancy Green, the Original Aunt Jemima" which consisted of a performance by five of the students.

The performance depicted parts of the life of Nancy Green, who became the original Aunt Jemima, until her death in 1923. It was chosen as a finalist for the city-wide competition that will be held later this month at the Cultural Center of the Chicago Public Library.



Lumumba Jackson History Fair contestants, left to right: Dennis Straight, Jerome Goldmsith, Lora Smith, Lisa Spratt.

UPTOWN PEOPLE'S LAW CENTER
1220 W. Wilson
Chicago, Ill. 60640
769-1410

We have a staff of legal workers, law students, lawyers and community people who provide legal services to the community. Our purpose is to resolve the various problems people bring to us by giving advice, helping with settlement in disputes and going to court when necessary. There is no fee for consultation and advice.

CLINIC HOURS:
Mon 11 am to 2 pm
Wed 3 pm to 6 pm
Fri 11 am to 2 pm
And By Appointment

Jeffery Pharmacy

Prescriptions • Cosmetics
Sick Room Supplies • Free Delivery

PRESCRIPTIONS
Carefully Compounded

E. SINGLETON
Registered Pharmacist

1958 E. 79th St.
Chicago, Ill.

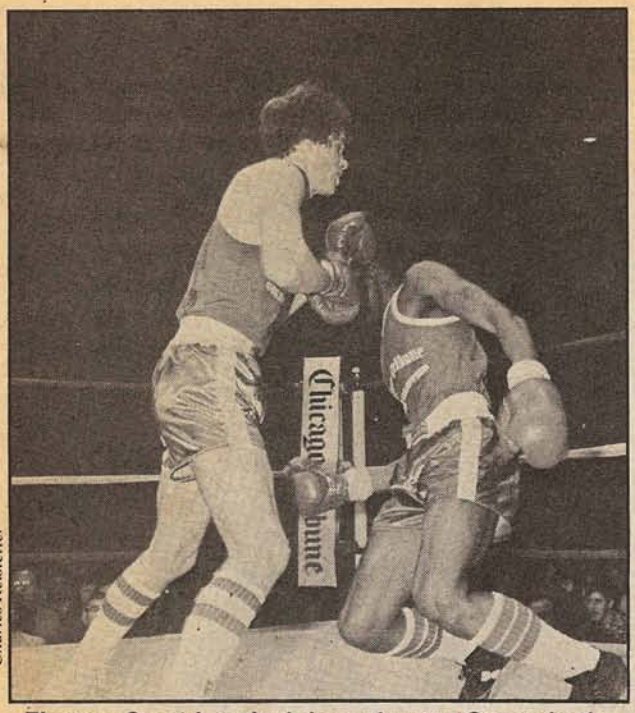
PH. 734-5200

MICHAEL'S
1136 W. Wilson

Imagine a vanilla cone for a nickle
Just one of the many specials coming your way in May

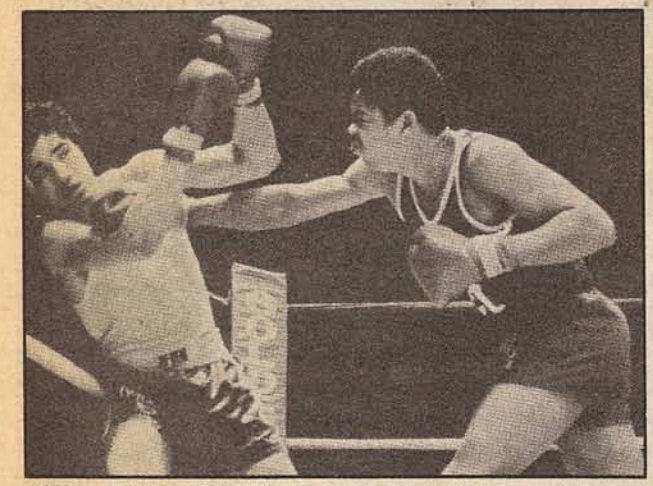
PLUS The Return Of the Super Spring Hot Dog Special

1980 GOLDEN GLOVES

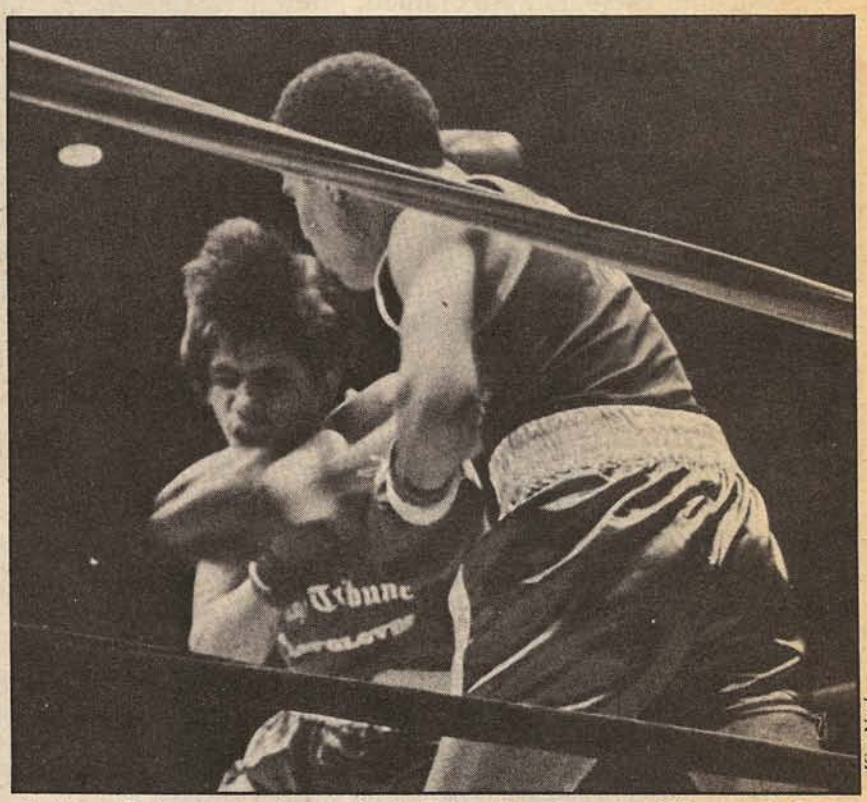


Charles Reistetter

Thomas Scott knocked down Jerome Genus in the third round of their 165-pound Novice championship bout, but Genus won by decision.



Mike Bridges lands a hard right to the jaw of Luis Boneta during their 156-pound bout in the Golden Gloves Sectionals. Bridges was ruled the winner on a TKO in the third round.



Kim Nash

Andrew Ruiz connects against Peter Sanchez in 132-pound Open championship fight. Sanchez won by decision.

At the fights

By Johnny Lira

Chicago has an abundance of talent. But a lot of the fighters at a very early age get a lot of bad habits in their training techniques in that they never have one trainer that teaches them the basic fundamentals. Their style should blossom from that. They are more or less their own man from the beginning to the end and they don't have that true discipline that it takes to make a great athlete.

They see a lot of Sugar Ray Leonard, Howard Davis, Donny Hearns and Muhammed Ali—great people and great fighters. What they don't see are the other people behind these fighters that have made them great or mature to their greatness. That seems to be the essential problem here at this time—getting the young man started at an early age in a good basic fundamental program.

We have men in the training field and in the fight field that are promoting these boxing shows such as Golden Gloves, Catholic Youth Organization tournaments and Amateur Athlete Union tournaments, "the show fights," and they're using a lot of these boys for material gains. What you would call in

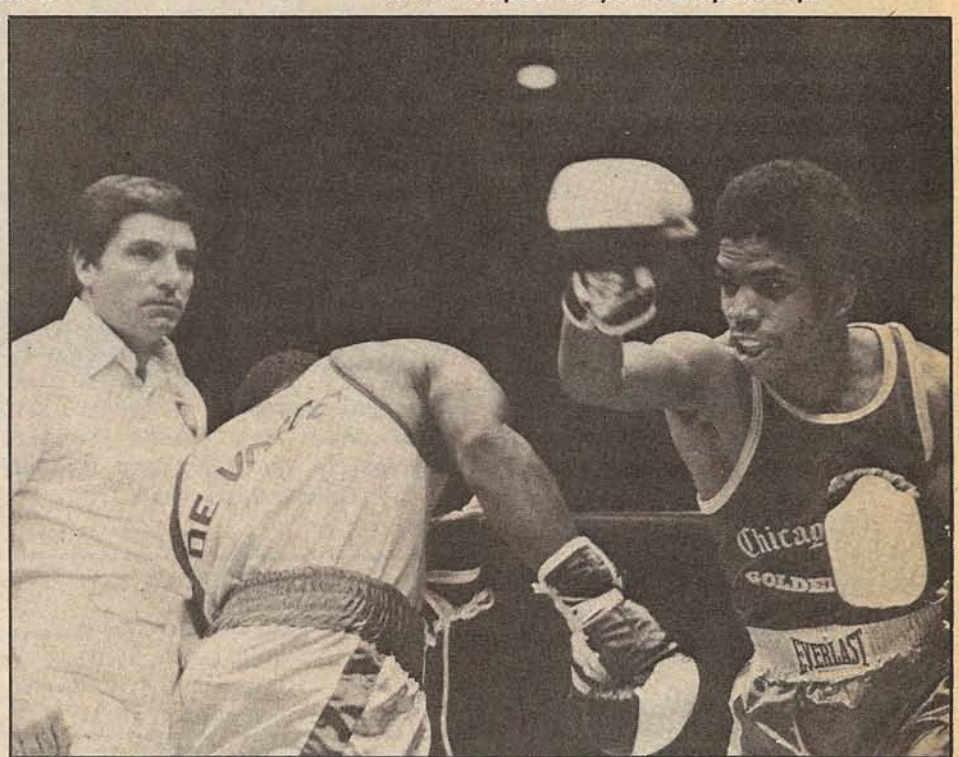
Tom Lindsay

Johnny Lira, lightweight champion and trainer, coaches John Plaza between bouts at Supersectionals.

Kim Nash

John Collins, right, celebrates his victory over Steve Williams to win 156-pound Open championship.

LeeRoy Murphy won 178-pound Open title and Intercity Championship.



Chicago's Wayne Lynumn (right) decisioned New York's Paul De Vorce in the 119-pound Intercity Golden Gloves, April 11.

boxing slang "the flesh merchants." They put these kids in over their head, a lot of them they build up their hopes.

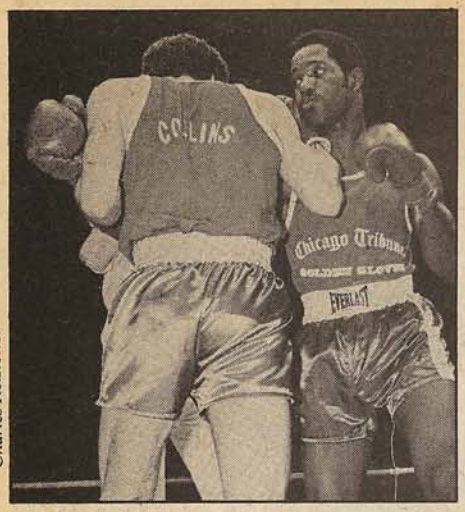
Positively speaking, Chicago with such a large population— we have to produce talent. It's going to flourish from here no matter what. And a lot of the young men, the fighters themselves, they're not to blame because they're getting these bad habits from an early time in life. I think we have a number of fighters that want to learn and want to be taught. There are a lot of good prospects and we should have at least a handful of good possibilities in the next five or ten years that are going to become Olympic champions and world champions. We're due.

These are some of Chicago's fighters that fought in the 1980 Golden Gloves Championships that I think you'll hear a lot more from:

Roosevelt McCullum, Jr.,

Peter Claver Center — 23-year-old employed by a Joliet disco ... 1978 Golden Gloves champion ... won 1979 CYO title ... coached by Joe Bennett and Billy Boy Thompson.

Roosevelt McCullum: is a sound fundamental fighter, he listens good in the corner. He's coached by one of the better coaches in the Chicago metropolitan area, out of Joliet, Joe Bennett. Joe Bennett is a stern discipline fighter himself and



Charles Reistetter

he carried that on to his training techniques and Roosevelt seems to have that discipline about his boxing style. He should go a long way with a little more coaching and experience, pro and amateur.

Wayne Lynumn,

Fuller Park — 23-year-old instructor for the Chicago Park District ... six-time Chicago Golden Gloves champion ... 1977 National Golden Gloves champion...defending Intercity champion.

Wayne Lynumn: probably one of the most outstanding fighters in Chicago that's come along for a long time. But Wayne, like so many of the other great talents out of Chicago, had a bad beginning in the basic fundamental standards, where he isn't that disciplined to carry himself through a lot of trying times. He's had his heart broken and his heights set down by other individuals that just tried to use him. That's a very hard thing to cope with when you're a young man on the rise in a field of endeavor like boxing.

Orlando Johnson,

Fuller Park — 16-year-old student at Phillips High School ... decisioned Dwayne Swift in the Supersectional.

Orlando Johnson: is a very outstanding boxer, he maybe even surpasses Wayne, if he's brought a long the right way. But like I said, they get into a lot of bad habits, he's 16 years old and he's already one of the finer amateurs in the country. But that mental discipline again, about the training techniques, having your head together when it's time to do your work, constructive criticism, it seems they don't understand the difference between criticism and constructive criticism.

Chicago's Roosevelt McCullum (right) decisioned New York's Kenneth Mitchell in the 112-pound Intercity Golden Gloves April 11.

Andrew Ruiz,

Union League BC — 19-year-old employed by St. Mary's Hospital ... won 1979 Park District, AAU, CYO titles ... coached by Mario DiFiore and Johnny Lira.

Andrew Ruiz: I have to be prejudiced, he's going to go a long way. That's one of my own fighters. His nickname is Pancho, out of the Union League Boys Club. This boy shows a lot of determination. He's only been on the boxing scene for two years. The only fights he has lost are to the top-ranked fighters in the country on the amateur level and he's just out of the novice division. I think in another year or two you are really going to see a star, a puncher, a boxer, someone who has it all put together in this boy, Andrew Ruiz.

Tommie Jackson,

Waukegan BC — 17-year-old student from Waukegan ... 1979 Golden Gloves novice champion...decisioned 1979 Open Division runner-up Johnny Plaza in the Supersectional ... coached by Willie Parker.

Tommie Jackson: from Waukegan is very exceptional in talent. I don't know too much about his background as far as his training techniques are involved, but what I did see in the Gloves was very impressive. I think this boy is going to have it all together, myself. And I think he's being trained in the right manner.

Jake Torrence,

Gary West Side BC — 20-year-old from Gary, Indiana ... ranked nationally in the top-ten ... 1979 Golden Gloves runner-up ... decisioned by Jeff Lanas to reach the finals ... coached by Bill Murphy.

Jake Torrence: He's an exceptional fighter also. He has it all together. He's right on the verge of peaking out. Jake Torrence is one of the finer boxers in the country. Jake has a very disciplined mind, a disciplined body and disciplined trainer and you can see he started out with the right fundamentals. And it proves by the way he fights, his style, his attitude and he should go a long way.

John Collins,

Davis Square Park — 19-year-old college student ... 1979 Golden Gloves 165-pound champion ... two knockouts, one decision in tournament ... won a split decision over 1979 Golden Gloves 156-pound runner-up Brian Matthews in Supersectional ... coached by Bob Galloway.

John Collins: Is an exception to all these rules. He's something that's quite unique in the boxing field. He has one of the hardest punches in the field, in pro or amateur, and I've been from coast to coast seeing fighters. But John has the same problem as all the

other fighters, no discipline. He started off on the wrong foot, and the only reason they seem to surpass all the other fighters and rise to some kind of greatness is because of great determination within their heart and within their soul. But as far as talent is concerned and producing their talent, they just happened to start out on the wrong foot. This young man John Collins, if he turns himself around and really gets into a different kind of training routine or falls into some different trainers that seem to have his best interests at heart, knowing what they're doing with this young man because they're dealing with someone else's life not their own, he should go a long way but it's 50/50 from what I see.

Leeroy Murphy,

Stateway Park — 21-year-old instructor for the Chicago Park District ... defending National, Intercity, and Chicago Golden Gloves champion ... ranked third nationally ... had four knockouts in five bouts to win the national title ... four-time Chicago Golden Gloves champion.

Leeroy Murphy: You have a White John Collins and a Black Leeroy Murphy. You would think they are brothers the way they punch and the way they fight. They are out of the same mold. When God made them in heaven, one was White and one was Black but the mold was the same. They're both the same personality, the same techniques of boxing. Just strong self-determination and a punch that's god-gifted. God gives only a few human beings the punch that these two men have, and Leeroy and John have it.

I think with the right techniques and right things, that boxing should really be on the rise in the next few years, if the right people get a hold of it and really put their hearts and minds into it. □

1980 Chicago Golden Gloves Team

Sponsored by Chicago Tribune Charities

First Row: Tommie Jackson, Wayne Lynumn, Orlando Johnson, Julian Quezada Jr., Roosevelt McCullum, Jr.

Second Row: Richard Guerrero (Coach), Jake Torrence, Randy Smith, LeeRoy Murphy, Alfonzo Ratliff, John Collins, Peter Sanchez, Gene Kelly (Coach).

CHICAGO GOLDEN GLOVES CHAMPIONSHIPS

MARCH 14, 1980

OPEN CHAMPIONS

106 lbs. – Julian Quezada Jr., Harrison Park, d. Tony Roberts, Fuller Park.

112 lbs. – Roosevelt McCullum, Peter Claver Center, stopped Daniel Garcia, Harrison Park (1st).

119 lbs. – Wayne Lynumn, Fuller Park, wins by default.

125 lbs. – Orlando Johnson, Fuller Park, d. Vince Hudson, Woodlawn BC.

132 lbs. – Peter Sanchez, Trumbull Park, d. Andrew Ruiz, Union League BC.

139 lbs. – Tommie Jackson, Waukegan BC, d. David Daniels, CYO.

147 lbs. – Jake Torrence, Gary West Side BC, d. Ron Amundsen, Erie House.

156 lbs. – John Collins, Davis Square Park d. Steve Williams, Woodlawn BC.

165 lbs. – Randy Smith, Fuller Park, d. Dale Jackson, Carver Park.

178 lbs. – LeeRoy Murphy, Stateway Park, d. Donald Lee, Calumet.

Heavyweight – Alfonzo Ratliff, Woodlawn stopped Al Evans, Windy City Gym (2nd).

CHICAGO – NEW YORK CITY INTERCITY GOLDEN GLOVES CHAMPIONSHIPS

APRIL 11, 1980

106 lbs. – Miguel Rosario, New York, d. Julian Quezada Jr.

112 lbs. – Roosevelt McCullum, Chicago, d. Kenneth Mitchell.

119 lbs. – Wayne Lynumn, Chicago, d. Paul DeVorce.

125 lbs. – Hector Camacho, New York, d. Orlando Johnson.

132 lbs. – Jesus Serrano, New York, d. Peter Sanchez.

139 lbs. – Bryant Ware, New York, d. Tommie Jackson.

147 lbs. – Pedro Vilella, New York, d. Jake Torrence.

156 lbs. – John Collins, Chicago, d. Noel Tucker.

165 lbs. – Randy Smith, Chicago, d. Anthony Holt.

178 lbs. – LeeRoy Murphy, Chicago, d. Pertirio Llanes.

Heavyweight – Alfonzo Ratliff, Chicago, d. Mitchell Green.

A GRIM FAIRY TALE
The Judicial Beast

I am caught within a finely woven web of legal strands held in place until the beast comes to feed again kept alive, only as long as I can pay what it demands swallowed whole as the final goal after I've given all I can.

I am 26 years old, yet I am dying. There are no physical signs or symptoms, for I am healthy and my heart beats strong. But there are unseen parasites feeding on my soul and soon there will be nothing left of my life. These parasites are better known as the Law Enforcement and Judicial systems of this state.

I am an ex-felon released from the penitentiary after having served six years in prison. They gave me $100 and a suit of clothes and then sent me out to begin again. I thought I was lucky because, unlike most people released from prison, I had friends and family who were there to help me make a fresh start. And so I began my new life. After a couple of months I was on my feet and doing fairly well. I thought I was free.

But then the Judicial Beast saw that I was getting ripe and so it came to nibble on me. Just a minor arrest with a low bond which my family and friends gladly paid, and of course, a few more dollars for an attorney. On my first appearance in court on this charge it was dismissed because by that time everyone had finally taken a close enough look to see that clearly I hadn't done anything wrong. If I hadn't been an ex-felon on parole everyone would have seen that from the start. Still, I was happy because I was free(?), the state was happy because they had gotten their percentage of my bond, and of course, the attorney was happy because he got paid too. The beast had been fed and so it rested.

But the beast with its ever-watchful eye saw me grow fat again a month later and so he came to feed again. This time its hunger was greater, the bond was a little higher and the attorney's fee a little larger, but again my family and friends were willing to help and so the beast was fed again, and again the beast rested. You see, the beast is smart, it does not cut down the tree that bares fruit. This week the beast returned, its hunger having grown tenfold. Seeking not hundreds anymore, but thousands. Thousands for the bond and thousands for the lawyer. My family and friends fed the beast again, but this time they had to go hungry themselves to feed it, and so now there is nothing left to feed the beast when it returns again.

The beast is insensitive. It is a creature that knows only its own hunger and so when it returns to the tree with no more fruit to give, the tree will fall, and I will face the living death of prison once again. As I said in the beginning, I am dying. The beast will soon swallow me, but I will not satisfy its hunger. The Judicial beast will not be satisfied until it has eaten the fruit of *every tree*.

Robert Ramsay

80

FIND OUT WHAT READING THE GUARDIAN REGULARLY CAN DO FOR YOUR POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE (for just $1)

250,000 demand end to nuclear energy
Feb. 2: Unite against the Klan!
Afghanistan and superpower contention
British violate Zimbabwe ceasefire

Send us $1. We'll send you the next six issues of North America's largest independent radical newsweekly.

You might be surprised at what you'll find in the Guardian.

24 solid tabloid pages of national and international news • Professional and objective standards of reportage and analysis • A minimum of rhetoric • The most candid, well-reasoned and thorough coverage of the left—and the right • Reports on all aspects of nuclear power and weapons • Coverage of people's struggles against racism, sexism, exploitation and cutbacks • And a lot more.

Only the Guardian will inform you of such a diversity of views on important issues facing U.S. progressives.

But don't take our word for it. Send in the coupon and find out for yourself.

☐ Here's my $1. Send me six issues of the Guardian
☐ Enclosed is $17. Enter my 1-year subscription.
☐ Enclosed is $10. Enter my six-month subscription.
(add $5 per year for Canada and elsewhere abroad).

(name)

(address)

(city) (state) (zip)

Guardian, 33 W. 17th St.
N.Y., N.Y. 10011

Need help with your drug problem?

UPTOWN COMMUNITY CLINIC, INC.

Methadone Detoxification
Outpatient Services
Counseling • Abstinence Therapy

4536 N. Broadway
728-1604

Intake Coordinator
H. Duke Elligan
Intake Hours: 11 A.M. - 7 P.M.
Mon. - Fri.

ALAN'S SHOES

4653 N. BROADWAY ☆ 784-9035

Amos Temporary Help

Help Wanted

1066 W, Argyle
Chicago, Ill.
Phone: 334-1314

SHIFTS:
1st: 5:30 a.m.
2nd: 2:00 p.m.
3rd: 9:30 p.m.

A & B FOOD MART

FRESH FRUIT
VEGETABLES
Delivered Daily

At the lowest prices

OPEN
7 DAYS
A WEEK

Wilson & Broadway

Your Complete Neighborhood Supermarket

NEED A JOB?

PCI

NEEDS YOU!

Report To

Personnel Contractors, Inc.
"The Rent a People Place"

4415 N. Sheridan Rd.
728-1115

Report Times:

Mornings	Afternoons
5 am – 10 am	1 pm – 8 pm

DAILY PAY

YOUR POCKET LEGAL ADVISER

Social Security – Keys To Winning Appeals

'Appeals and Preparation'

Q: Several months ago, I filed a claim for social security disability. Yesterday I got a letter from the social security office that said my claim was denied. I know that I have enough work quarters to qualify. What do I do now, reapply? What if they deny me again? – *R.A. – Chicago*

A: **You have a right to appeal.** In fact, 50 percent of all claims are denied the first time, with little to no investigation of their merit by the social security claims examiners. The Social Security Administration uses this procedure to reduce the number of pending claims, as well as screening out and discouraging 45 to 50 percent of the applicants. Following are the steps involved in winning a disability claim.

1. **Reconsideration** – The first stage. You have to file an appeal at the nearest social security office within 60 days of the date of the denial letter. This should be done as soon as you are denied. Tell the social security worker that you want to file a request for a reconsideration. After he fills it out, read it, sign it and get a copy. This will force the social security to keep your file open and re-examine the evidence, medical reports and records that you have submitted in support of your claim. **You should get a copy of your complete file,** so that you can see why they denied you, and work to build up that part of your claim. If it is possible, you should obtain and send in further medical reports. You should receive an answer on your reconsideration within two to four months.

2. **Hearing** – The second stage. If you are denied on your reconsideration, you can file for a hearing before an administrative law judge, employed by the Social Security Administration to hear disputes over claims. The hearing will probably be scheduled within four months of the date you request it. Again, you have to request a hearing within 60 days of the date on the letter denying your reconsideration.

You should definitely **gather more medical evidence to submit in advance of and at the hearing.** Many people choose to get some help at this point. Some lawyers are very skilled at representing people at social security hearings. There are also many highly qualified non-lawyers who can assist people with claims and at hearings.

Legal workers at the Uptown People's Law Center explained that thorough preparation is the key to winning a claim on reconsideration or through a hearing before an administrative law judge. They told us, "We interview people about their work and medical histories."

Legal workers and lawyers who work on cases like yours regularly, know what to look for when preparing a claim. The law center people explained, "We spend time learning the specific regulations that relate to an individual's medical problems and getting together reports that document the problems. We frequently refer people to medical specialists to help prove their disability."

3. **Appeals Council** – The third stage. A decision from an administrative law judge is appealed at a hearing in front of the Appeals Council, a board that sits in Washington, made up of social security employees and officials. You should definitely get professional advice and representation if you get this far.

4. **Federal Court** – The fourth stage. If the Appeals Council denies your claim, then you can still sue the Social Security Administration for the amount of your claim (including the payments you should have been getting from the date you applied) in federal court.

We are advised that the following offices in Chicago provide legal assistance to people with social security claims and disputes:

Lawndale Legal Services
911 S. Kedzie
638-2343

18th Street Legal Services
1661 S. Blue Island
421-1900

Garfield Austin Legal Services
4 N. Cicero
379-7800

Englewood Legal Services
6401 S. Halsted
651-3100

Uptown People's Law Center
1220 W. Wilson
769-1410

Uptown Legal Services
4753 N. Broadway
769-1015

Northwest Legal Services
1212 N. Ashland
489-6800

Mid-South Legal Services
4655 S. Michigan
538-0733

GOOD OL' BOYS

"I went to a birthday party given by a friend of mine where they asked me to come and play. I liked Harper Stiltner's picking style on the box guitar because it reminded me of my dad. My dad played with the late Jimmy Rodgers on a couple of tours. So then I came over and visited with Harper. There was a dance at the Moose Lodge and while we were there we met Clel Parsons. He played, I played and we just got together for a jam session and it just branched off from there," remembers Don Mansfield of the country music band "Good Ol' Boys."

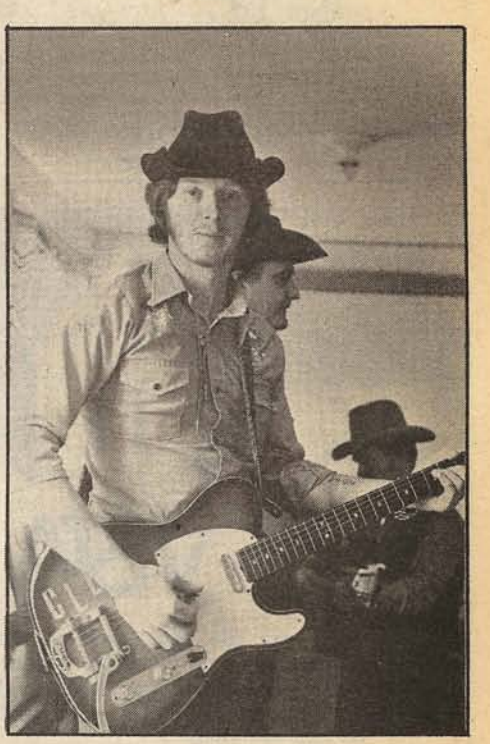
Don brought in his 19-year-old daughter Donna who plays bass and Clel got his brother Jerry Barker to join up on rhythm guitar. They started out on Saturday nights over in Harper's living room about six months ago and have since put together a nice tight sound. The Good Ol' Boys started playing around at company dinners, the Moose Lodge and did benefit shows for Uptown groups.

Don has also gotten his nine-year-old daughter, Kathy Jo, to sing in on a few numbers each set and she has proven to be a real show stopper. "I believe she's Nashville material," says Don with fatherly pride. "Just give me a couple of more years to settle down to work with her, and I'm going to take her down there. The last time we played at the Moose Lodge they were coming up and asking for her autographs."

What started out as jam sessions and getting together to play for enjoyment is now getting more serious, agree members of the group. They want to get more exposure, get to writing their own material and hope to cut a record. But they are staying away from playing in taverns, explained Don. "It seems when you get started playing in the tavern circuit, that's where you stay. I personally want to go for the big time. If I can't make it, I'll just give it up."

"We'd rather play for the Black Lung Association or the Heart of Uptown Coalition and not get a nickle out of it, than go over and play in a tavern," adds Harper.

The "Good Ol' Boys" band: clockwise from top left – Harper Stiltner on harp, Don Mansfield and daughter Kathy Jo, Jerry Barker, Clel Parsons and Donna Mansfield.



The band is also going to expand into bluegrass and some rock and roll. "We thought it might be kind of good because Clel plays a mandolin, Donna can play violin and piano and with Harper on harmonica, there isn't any reason why we can't have a good mixture of bluegrass, rock and roll and country and western," says Don.

"When we feel that we're good enough, we'll try for a record," says Harper. "A lot of entertainers went to Nashville and they didn't make it so they wound up on skid row."

"I've got some gospel songs I'd like to sell, but gospel songs aren't selling on the country market right now. If we're lucky and stumble across one that nobody's got to, then we'll be all right," Don believes. "Otherwise, if we go for a record we'll probably go for an old song by a recording artist that has passed away. Maybe somebody like Johnny Horton. Maybe we'll go for one of his songs that was popular at that time and maybe change it around a little bit and make it a modern natural sound. If it sells, O.K., if it doesn't, maybe we'll try something else. I'm a family man basically, I take care of my family first. and the rest is secondary. We all have to go to work each day so we have our work cut out for us if we are going to go somewhere in the music business."□

The next appearance of the Good Ol' Boys is:

May 24 – 9 p.m.
Moose Lodge Hall
2318 W. Foster

Bird of Paradise

3908 N. Broadway
935-0204

Specializing in Exotic Flowers & Plants
MOTHER'S DAY GIFTS

Less 10% with this ad

. . . MOSTLY ENDS

BOB & LORRAINE WIRTZ
DEALERS IN USED FURNITURE, ETC

Mon/Fri	**12 – 7 pm**
Closed Wed	
Sat/Sun	**12 – 4 pm**

6974 N. Glenwood **274-8226**

Q: What utility has more nuclear power plants than any other?
A: Commonwealth Edison.
Q: What city is the corporate headquarters of Commonwealth Edison?
A: Chicago.
Q: What city has 7 operating nuclear power reactors within 80 miles of downtown and 7 more being built?
A: Chicago.

Demand A Halt To This Insanity At The

RALLY FOR A NUCLEAR-FREE MIDWEST

SATURDAY JUNE 7, CHICAGO

CITIZENS AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER
P.O. Box 6625, Chicago IL 60680

CANP is a member of the **JUNE 7 COALITION**
407 S. Dearborn, Rm 370 Chicago IL 60605
312/764-5011, 472-2492, 427-2539 or 786-9041

VISTA

Empower the poor, develop their leadership skills. Live and work for a year as a VISTA volunteer. Across America your skills in Education, Social Science, Health, Business, Spanish or Law can help.

Contact the Chicago Area Recruiting Office by calling collect (312) 353-4990 Mon-Fri 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

1104 W. Lawrence
In the "Aragon"

A&W SNACK SHOP

American & Indo-Pakistan Fast Food Sandwiches

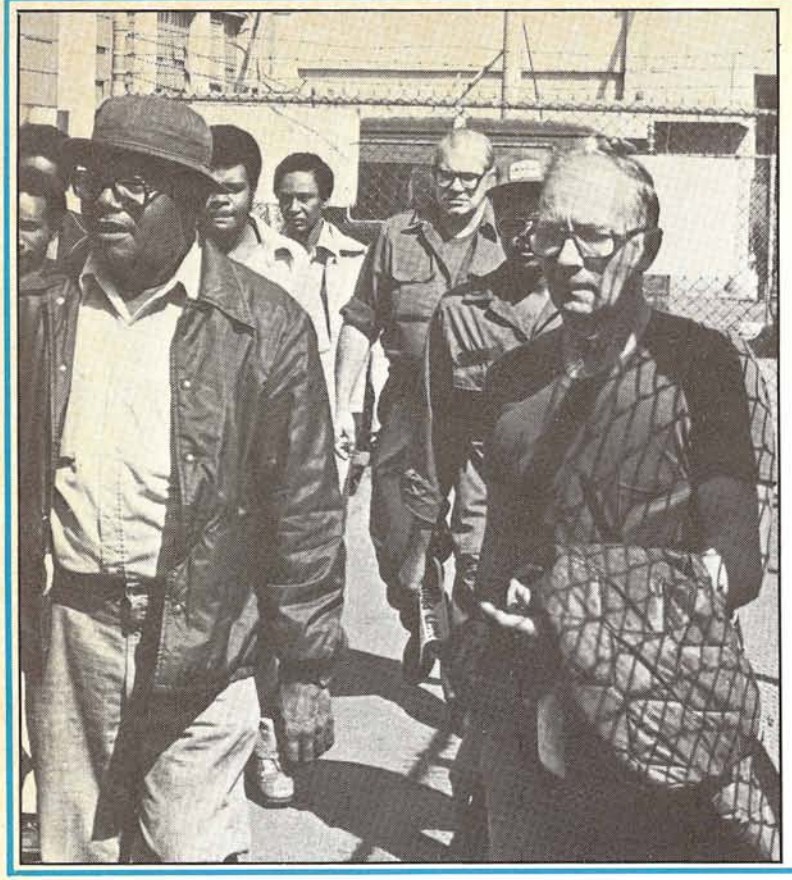
Weekdays	Friday, Saturday	Sunday
7:30 a.m. - 1 a.m.	8 a.m. - 3 a.m.	11 a.m. - 1 a.m.

Truman Square Pharmacy

1044 W. Wilson
Chicago, IL 60640
Welfare Prescriptions Filled Here

275-5506

$1.00 off on any new or transferred prescription with this coupon



EVERYDAY PEOPLE

Everyday trying to stay ahead of the game

KEEP STRONG

The magazine for you, everyday

Subscribe Today

Send $8 to:
KEEP STRONG
1222 W. Wilson
Chicago, IL 60640

This month's Community Art Series is sponsored by

TREASURE ISLAND

Treasure Island is proud to sponsor KEEP STRONG's Community Art Series. The series will continue to give exposure to artists whose hearts are with the communities. In fact, it is in the neighborhoods where the real potential for art exists.

Art requires more than an eye for beauty. It requires the discipline to be creative, the courage to be bold. These qualities, of course, go beyond art. They are guides for all of us in our quest for dignity.

Thank you, Community Artists.

KEEP STRONG,
Bill Allen, Vice-President
Treasure Island

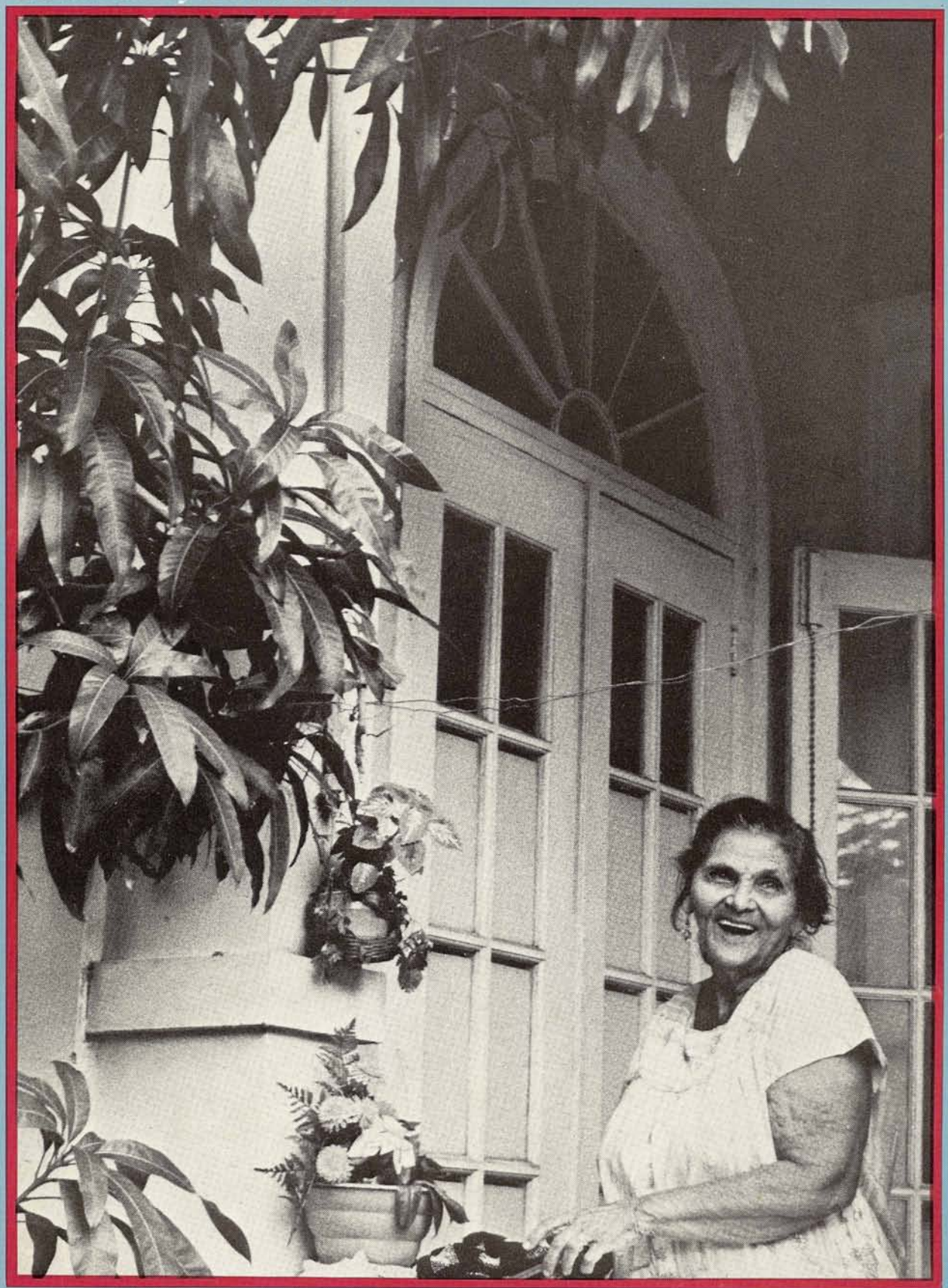
About The Back Cover

"Mi Abuela e Inspiracion" – "My Grandmother and Inspiration"

Photographer Gini Sorrentini was born and raised in Puerto Rico where her grandmother, Sofia, took care of her for many years. Gini says her grandmother is her "Number One inspiration and favorite model." This shot was taken at her grandmother's home in San Turce, Puerto Rico.

Since she was 15 Gini has done journalistic, commercial and artistic photography. She is currently writing a history of Puerto Rican art for a doctorate in anthropology at the University of Chicago. Gini is also active in the struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico.

Community Art Series



"Mi Abuela e Inspiración" *Photograph by Gini Sorrentini, 1971*